





## Trading Gunfire in Belfast

## U.K. Army Kills Protestant Gunman

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (UPI).—British troops exchanged gunfire with rioters in the Protestant Shankill Road area of Belfast tonight, the army said.

The army said troops shot and killed one gunman among the rioters. Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital said the body of one other man was taken to the hospital shortly after the battle.

The three deaths brought to 554 the number of persons killed in three years of violence in Northern Ireland.

An army spokesman said the battle erupted when troops moved in to disperse uniformed members of the Ulster Defense Association, a Protestant paramilitary organization, who were forming a line outside the UDA's headquarters on Shankill Road.

The spokesman said six shots were fired at the troops. He said a soldier fired back, hitting a gunman near or among the UDA ranks.

The spokesman said troops recovered the gunman's body. Earlier, soldiers burst into a Protestant extremist training camp north of Belfast, seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition and arrested 16 men.

Protestant extremists were accused of last night's bombings of Roman Catholic civilian targets in which three persons were killed.

A series of bomb explosions at a Catholic church, several bars and the home of a Catholic politician followed an apparent change of tactics by hard-line Protestants, who are pressing a retaliatory policy.

Protestant youths, urged on by members of the militant Protestant Ulster Defense Association, have fought running battles with soldiers and policemen in Belfast streets for the past three days.

In the most serious overnight bombing, the home of Republican Labor party chairman James

O'Kane was badly damaged by an explosion which killed a visiting neighbor, a 35-year-old housewife, and injured another. Mr. O'Kane was not home at the time but he blamed the UDA for the attack and said he had recently received a number of death threats. But the UDA strongly denied the charge.

There was speculation that the bombing at Mr. O'Kane's home was meant as a warning to Catholic Republicans not to go ahead with plans to fight provincial elections later this year in alliance with the Marxist Official wing of the underground Irish Republican Army.

In further violence, a man was fatally shot early today and his body was found lying in a street, apparently another victim of the round of reprisal killings in Belfast. He died in a hospital.

Body of Youth Found  
Last night police also found the body of a youth in the Catholic Falls Road area. He had been shot through the head and first reports indicated he may have been a victim of a feud between the Official and Provisional wings of the IRA.

Meanwhile in the Protestant Crumlin Road district, British troops had to fire rubber bullets to disperse a crowd. It had formed after a soldier fired two shots over the head of a man who was trying to set fire to a hijacked bus. Troops arrested 12 persons after a series of stone-throwing incidents.

A soldier was injured in the melee by a hand bomb, and three civilians, including a teen-age girl, were wounded by gunfire.



GOING HOME—Members of the Israeli team waiting in front of plane yesterday before departure for Israel. With them were the bodies of their slain team members.

## Munich Police Aides Defend Decision to Shoot at Airport

(Continued from Page 1)

three of the terrorists were killed or "killed" but that the leader of the gang escaped and went under one of the helicopters.

One of the German helicopter pilots, Capt. Guntar Ebel, 32, was seriously wounded in the fire-fight. He was taken off the critical list after undergoing surgery.

By 10:30 p.m., about 15 minutes after the shooting started, it was halted and the police asked the Arabs to give up. At 12:04 a.m., the shooting resumed when one of the terrorists jumped out of the helicopter and threw a hand grenade into it and it burst into flames. Four Israeli hostages were in it, and five in the other helicopter.

The police said that they were not sure how the Israelis in either plane were killed, but that there was "no doubt that the terrorists killed the hostages. It was not the police. The police shot with discipline."

When the shooting stopped, the police arrested the three Arabs still inside the helicopter. Four of the terrorists had been killed by the police, and the fifth, apparently wounded, killed himself with a hand grenade.

Mr. Schreiber said that before the action plan was set sometime Tuesday afternoon, the police had three goals—to save the lives of the hostages, to take the terrorists prisoner and not to endanger the lives of others.

As the day went on, the Arab demands kept increasing and their plans and ultimatum began to include other people besides the Israelis.

They first asked for a plane in the afternoon, which meant endangering a crew, and then the terrorists asked for German

hostages in addition to the Israelis.

With every new demand, the German negotiators, who included Mr. Genscher and Mr. Merk, had another reason to ask the terrorists for a delay for consultation. The earlier excuses had been that negotiations with the Israeli government were still going on.

The final deadline was set for 10 p.m. and for the third time, according to Mr. Schreiber, the terrorists said that they would kill two hostages if the time limit was not met.

The police said that they then had two options. They could try to free the hostages when they and the Arabs went to the helicopters at the village, or make the attempt at the airport. It became impossible at the village when the terrorists demanded a vehicle to take them to the helicopters, and they came out of the Israeli quarters closely bunched together so that it was considered too hazardous to shoot.

Throughout the day, the police tried to find ways of foiling the terrorist plan. They consulted engineers and the designers of the Olympic Village about introducing chemical substances into the air conditioning system, but that proved impossible.

They then asked if they could send food to the Israelis, and the terrorists agreed to this. Police-men disguised as cooks carried boxes of food to the building, but the terrorists made them leave the boxes outside, and they finished the delivery task themselves.

In another effort to free the Israelis, Mr. Genscher said that he offered himself as a substitute for the Israelis and that the ter-

## Mrs. Meir Sends Thanks To Brandt

BONN, Sept. 7 (AP).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir today telegraphed appreciation to Chancellor Willy Brandt for his government's "desperate attempt" to save the lives of Israelis held by Arab terrorists.

"We fully and wholeheartedly appreciate what your government has done in a desperate attempt to save the lives of our sportsmen without submitting to brutal extortion," Mrs. Meir said in the telegram released by the Bonn government today.

Two days after the killing of the 11 Israelis near Munich.

"You have placed yourself on our side by that which you tried to do," the Israeli leader said, expressing "deep mourning for our dead."

Terrorists were offered money and transportation out of Munich. These offers were refused, and with the stand of the Israeli government, and after Egypt's refusal to assure safety of the hostages in Cairo, the last police alternative was the action at Fuerstendbruck, authorities said.

Two hours after today's press conference began, newsmen started yelling, "Fuerstendbruck, Fuerstendbruck," as the Israeli minister, Mr. Schreiber, and Mr. Wolf began going over the details of the attack in the Olympic Village.

Everyone wanted to know about the action at the military airport. The officials sat at a long table, facing the television cameras, and gave their answers, many of which raised new questions.

Finally, Mr. Schreiber was asked if he thought "the failure" at the airport was enough reason to resign.

"The hostages only had a slight chance," he said.

The police said today that the three wounded guerrillas had disclosed their names but not their nationality. All were said to be students who had lived most recently in Jordan and Syria.

The three, according to the police, are Ibrahim Badran, 29, Abd al-Kadir al-Dhawi, 21, and Samir Mohammed Abdullah, 22.

They appeared before a magistrate today and were charged with murder. If convicted, they face a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, there being no death penalty in West Germany.

In Bonn, one of Chancellor Willy Brandt's leading Middle East experts said today that Arab countries cannot expect good relations with Bonn in the future unless they condemn the shooting of the Israeli sportsmen in Munich.

"Our relationship to the Arab states will be decisively influenced by their attitude . . . toward the crime of Munich," said Hans-Juergen Wieneke, an unofficial envoy ambassador to the Middle East credited with negotiating an Arab-German reconciliation after a large-scale diplomatic break in 1965.

"Whoever fails to openly condemn this crime cannot expect the citizens of our country to accept such a relationship," he said.

Meanwhile, the East German Olympic team was given extra police protection after it was subjected to anonymous threats, the police reported today.

A police spokesman said an anonymous threat was telephoned last night to the building in the Olympic Village housing East German team officials and volleyball, wrestling and soccer teams.

The caller said, "Something will happen in this house," according to the police. Extra security men were dispatched to guard the East Germans for the remainder of the night.

A spokesman said all protective measures were taken with the agreement of the East Germans.

Reese Sends Condolences  
AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan last night sent condolences to families of the Munich massacre victims and urged Arab heads of state to denounce the Palestinian terrorists who took Israeli athletes

hostages.

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Youth Killed in Street Battle  
Of Right, Left in Chile Capital

By Joseph Novitsky

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Rightist and leftist extremists demonstrated and battled yesterday in the streets of Santiago, a few blocks from the presidential palace. A 17-year-old boy died during one of the running clashes that were scattered by police using tear gas and water cannons.

The street battles marked a peak in the three-week-long tension between opponents and supporters of President Salvador Allende's Marxist regime.

On Tuesday, President Allende, two years after his election by a slim plurality, used a strategy speech to renew his commitment to hold regular elections in Chile and abide by the results. He declared that a political solution was the only way out of the crisis that has overtaken Chile along its road to Socialism.

Opponents of his plan to convert Chile to Socialism had averted a showdown in the streets on Monday by keeping strictly away from a march of scores of thousands of Mr. Allende's supporters.

Deep Polarization  
However, the tension between Marxists and non-Marxists persisted in Chile, and the deep polarization of the country showed again yesterday on the streets of Santiago. In the morning, several thousand students from private secondary schools marched to protest against the government's changing political slogans.

In the afternoon, groups of young men representing the extreme Revolutionary Left Movement skirmished with police in the streets and occupied the headquarters building of the University of Chile. They had come to protest the arbitrary tone of Mr. Allende's speech.

The two groups of demonstrators, many armed with barely concealed sticks and rocks, represented the two extremes in the turmoil of Chilean politics. The secondary school students stood yesterday for the organized, aggressive opposition to Socialism in Chile. The leftists were indicative of the constant prodding of Mr. Allende by the far left.

In his speech to national and neighborhood leaders of his governing coalition here Tuesday night, Mr. Allende threatened his way between the two extremes, as he has during his 20 months in power.

"We reject any confrontation," Mr. Allende declared.

We are going to keep this country from falling into gen-

eralized violence and even more from falling into civil war.

After reviewing the errors of his government and the obstacles before it, the president announced that the priority aim for the future is to win in next March elections a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Congress' lower house, controlled by the opposition. Then, and only then, the president proposed, would a new constitution be drafted and put into effect through Congress, as the present constitution requires.

Jan van de Panne, after his release Wednesday.

Abductors Free  
3, \$350,000 Paid  
Out in Ransoms

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 7 (AP).—Three kidnapped businessmen were freed unharmed yesterday after ransoms reportedly totaling \$350,000 were paid to their captors.

Guerrillas loyal to former dictator Juan D. Peron released a Dutch industrialist last night after his company paid the \$500,000, company sources said. The guerrillas, called Montoneros, kidnapped Jan J. van de Panne, president of Phillips Argentina, S.A., as he left his home for his office Tuesday morning.

Two Argentine businessmen kidnapped this week, Adolf Kaplan and Eduardo Falguin, were released after their families reportedly ransomed them for \$150,000 and \$200,000, Falk did not say who their kidnappers were.

Fischer Glad, Says Russians Play 'Dull Chess in a Dull Country'

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Bobby Fischer said today he was glad he "smashed the Russians" in the recent world chess championship here because they played dull chess in a dull country.

Fischer, in his first television interview here since arriving in Iceland two months ago, said this feeling had nothing to do with the man from whom he took the title, Boris Spassky.

"I am glad that I smashed the Russians," he said. "I have nothing against Boris Spassky personally—he is a fine chap—

but I am tremendously glad that I took the world title from the Russians."

"They have for a long time regarded chess as their private property, and they were killing the art with their dull method with their dull matches in a dull country."

Fischer said it would take considerable sums of money to persuade him to hold a rematch with Spassky, which said would be very strenuous.

Fischer is not due to defend his title for three years, but he has been some talk that he might play an interim return match with Spassky.

Asked if he would visit New York, where he would receive a reception, he replied: "I am not interested in receptions and I do not like those persons who are clapping to me."

Ready for Rematch  
REYKJAVIK, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Spassky said today he was ready to play Fischer "at any time in the future, at any place and under any circumstance."

Fischer "had certain faults as a chess player. I will not disclose them now because we will meet later," Spassky added.

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The dethroned champion travels to Copenhagen to rest until Sunday, when he returns to Moscow.

Moral Justification  
BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Yasser Arafat, the top Arab guerrilla leader, outlined what he called the moral justification for guerrilla actions against Israel as he opened a conference of Palestinian writers and journalists here yesterday.

Without mentioning the Munich massacre, he told the Palestinians: "We carry guns for the sake of our culture and our existence, for the sake of our children."

We do not use these guns because we are bloodthirsty or fond of killing, but because we want to protect our heritage, the heritage of our fathers and forefathers."

The meeting began with one minute's silence for the five terrorists who were killed in the battle with West German police.

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## Top Peking Aides Eulogize Kuomintang Figure's Widow

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Peking's official news agency today gave extensive publicity to a memorial service in Peking for Mrs. Ho Hsiang-ching, widow of a Kuomintang revolutionary.

This is seen here as one of Peking's moves to woo the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan away from President Chiang Kai-shek and win their support for the Chinese Communist party.

Mrs. Ho, herself a member of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist party), died in Peking on Sept. 1 at the age of 95.

The Chinese news agency said that top Chinese leaders attending the service included Premier Chou En-lai, acting President Tung Pi-wu, Vice-President Song Ching-ling, Chairman of the National People's Congress Chen Tse, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and party theoretician Kang Sheng were among those who sent wreaths.

Such top official respect usually is accorded only to those who were Communists in high offices.

The last services of this nature were for Chen Xi, the late foreign minister, for Hsieh Fu-chin, the late chairman of the Peking Party Committee.

The agency also reported the presence, among others, of members of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. The activities of this committee, seldom have been reported since the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

The eulogy read by Song Ching-ling, widow of the founder of modern China, Sun Yat-sen, said that Mrs. Ho firmly supported Mr. Sun's revolutionary program, the reorganization of the Kuomintang and cooperation with the Chinese Communist party.

After President Chiang Kai-shek suppressed the Chinese Communists in 1927, she firmly upheld Mr. Sun's policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Chinese Communist party and assistance to the peo-

ple, she said. She was a member of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist party), died in Peking on Sept. 1 at the age of 95.

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## Govern Assails Connally; Note Recruiter Resigns

pt. 7 (AP).—Sen. McGovern is in Texas to meet with the former Gov. Connally in an attempt to persuade him to return to Congress.

Mr. Thompson said McGovern was upset over the loss of his seat in the House of Representatives. McGovern said he was going to do what he could to help the campaign.

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the presidential candidate called "a very pleasant" visit. "I asked him for his help," Sen. McGovern said. "He said that within the limits of his energy he was going to do what he could to help the campaign."

Later in the morning, Sen. McGovern visited a Dallas supermarket and talked with shoppers in an attempt to illustrate what he terms the failure of the President's anti-inflation efforts.

Mr. Connally, who served as secretary of the Navy under President John F. Kennedy and secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Nixon, now heads the Democrats for Nixon organization.

All week, Sen. McGovern has hit hard at economic issues and what he terms a crying need for tax reform. Only occasionally has he given more than a little attention to the Vietnam war, the issue that provided for his rise to national prominence in 1968.

American workers are limited to a 5.5 percent annual pay increase by the Federal Pay Board, he said last night. But the president of Dow Chemical got a whopping pay raise last year of 18 percent and this year he's going to have to take out an existence on \$306,000 a year," Sen. McGovern said.

"Nobody at the White House even raised an eyebrow at that and other large pay increases to industrial leaders," he added.

"If that kind of favoritism for the wealthy is what the people of this country really want, they should endorse another four years of Richard Nixon's Republicanism."

Roosevelts Visit Nixon  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Nixon today met with two sons of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, but both supporting Mr. Nixon's reelection effort.

James and John Roosevelt were brought to the White House by Mr. Connally, who heads the Democrats for Nixon.

Mr. Ziegler described the visit by the "Roosevelts"—Democrats James and Republican John—as "a courtesy call." He added that James Roosevelt has some ideas about the nation's planned biennial celebration and how he can participate in that effort.

The unusual action of promoting a two-star general to the four-star rank—skipping the rank of lieutenant general—is not unprecedented, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said in responding to questions after making the announcement.

His nomination as general requires Senate confirmation, but the assignment as vice-chief of staff does not.

For 18 months after Mr. Nixon took office, Gen. Haig served as senior military adviser to Mr. Ziegler. Then he was named deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, and as such has served as Mr. Kissinger's right-hand man.

Before joining Mr. Kissinger's staff, Gen. Haig served as deputy commander of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, and as a battalion and brigade commander in Vietnam.

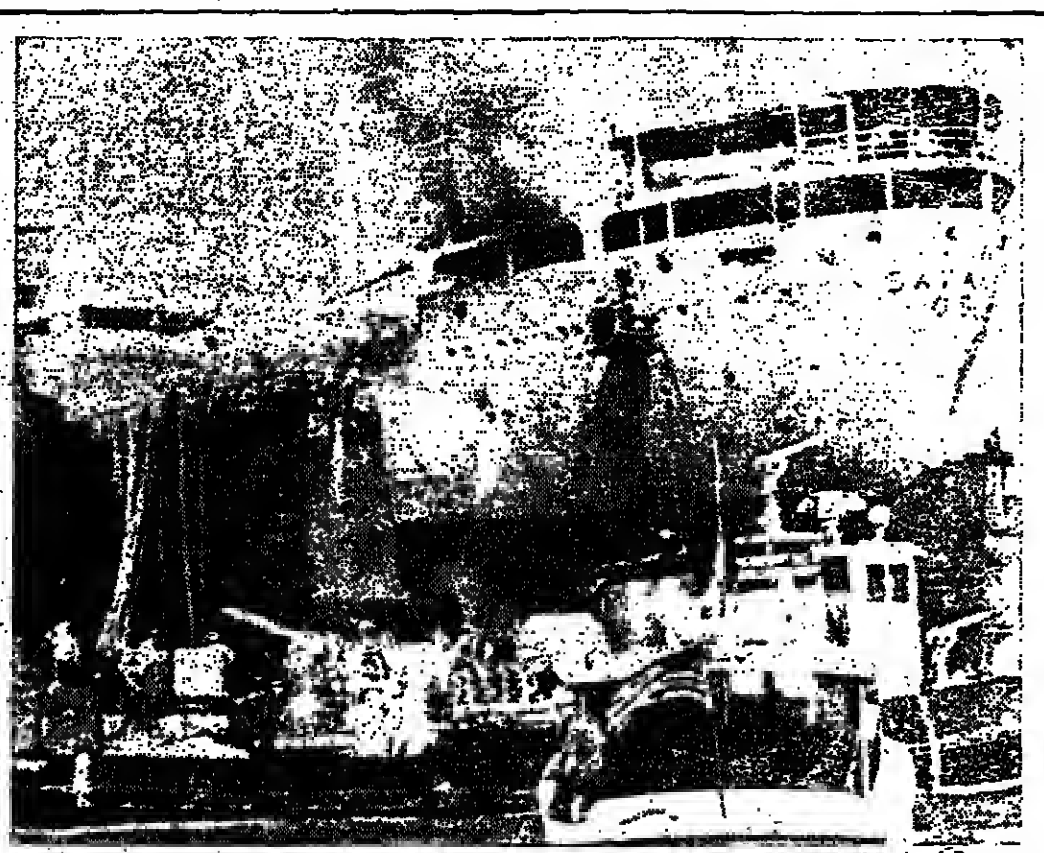
After his graduation from West Point in 1947, he served as an aide to the Far East Command chief of staff during the occupation of Japan and as an aide to the 10th Corps commander in the early months of the Korean conflict.

Later, he was military assistant to the secretary of the Army and deputy special assistant to the secretary of defense.

Gen. Palmer is due to retire around the first of next year. He has been serving as acting chief of staff while Gen. Creighton W. Abrams' nomination to that post is bogged down in Senate hearings on the unauthorized air strikes against North Vietnam ordered by Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle.

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SHIP FIRE—Norwegian freighter Savannah burning while drydocked Wednesday in Baltimore harbor, where 200 firemen and three fireboats were forced into action to control the blaze. There was no immediate indication as to the cause of the fire.

## Haig Named General, Vice Committee to Impeach Nixon Is Enjoined From Politicking

By Arnold H. Lubasch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Nixon is promoting Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Henry Kissinger's top assistant, to the rank of four-star general and is naming him Army vice-chief of staff, the White House said today.

The President's action continues the meteoric rise in military and government ranks of the 47-year-old Gen. Haig, who joined Mr. Kissinger's staff in January, 1969, as a colonel.

Gen. Haig will replace Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr. as vice-chief of staff.

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For 18 months after Mr. Nixon took office, Gen. Haig served as senior military adviser to Mr. Ziegler. Then he was named deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, and as such has served as Mr. Kissinger's right-hand man.

Before joining Mr. Kissinger's staff, Gen. Haig served as deputy commander of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, and as a battalion and brigade commander in Vietnam.

After his graduation from West Point in 1947, he served as an aide to the Far East Command chief of staff during the occupation of Japan and as an aide to the 10th Corps commander in the early months of the Korean conflict.

Later, he was military assistant to the secretary of the Army and deputy special assistant to the secretary of defense.

Gen. Palmer is due to retire around the first of next year. He has been serving as acting chief of staff while Gen. Creighton W. Abrams' nomination to that post is bogged down in Senate hearings on the unauthorized air strikes against North Vietnam ordered by Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT).—An injunction has been issued in federal court here to bar political activities by a committee seeking to impeach President Nixon for his conduct of the war in Vietnam.

Judge Sylvester J. Ryan granted the preliminary injunction Tuesday against the National Committee for Impeachment, which placed a controversial two-page advertisement in The New York Times on May 31 to advocate a resolution to impeach the President.

The government requested the injunction against activities by the committee, such as soliciting and spending funds for political purposes, until the committee submits reports under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971.

The impeachment committee has not filed a financial report on its expenditures and contributions, including a list of its contributors, and a registration statement describing the organization and identifying its officers.

In granting the injunction, Judge Ryan accepted the government's contention that the committee was violating the federal

election law by failing to file the required reports.

This was the first injunction requested by the government under the 1971 law, according to T. Gorman Reilly, an assistant U.S. attorney, who argued the government's case at a hearing before Judge Ryan Aug. 30.

Paul G. Chevigny, a lawyer for the New York Civil Liberties Union, represented the committee at the hearing, and said he would appeal the judge's decision.

Mr. Chevigny argued at the hearing that the government was seeking to suppress the controversial committee by using the "unconstitutionally broad" 1971 law, which a number of legal authorities have described as unconstitutional and infringing on freedom of expression.

Randolph Phillips, chairman of the impeachment committee, represented himself at the hearing and submitted a long affidavit containing accusations against President Nixon.

Mr. Phillips added after the injunction that efforts to "repeal the First Amendment in order to get Richard M. Nixon re-elected" would fail and that members of the peace movement were "ready to march on Washington" to protect the Constitution.

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## House Probes Wheat Deal With Russia

Conflict-of-Interests Inquiry Requested

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP).—House Democrats today launched a full congressional probe of the recent Soviet-U.S. wheat deal to determine whether improperities were involved.

Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said the inquiry, approved by unanimous action at a meeting of party whips, would be conducted by an Agriculture subcommittee headed by Rep. Graham Purcell, D., Texas.

The investigation came on the heels of an announcement yesterday that the General Accounting Office will investigate whether the grain deal enriched the Soviet Union and a few U.S. wheat exporters at the expense of American consumers.

The investigation was requested by Rep. Pierre S. du Pont, R., Del., who also asked the Justice Department to investigate possible conflicts of interest among former Agriculture Department officials, two of whom are working for private export firms involved in the grain sales. Both men left their government jobs just before the Soviet deal was concluded.

John Milgate, associate director of the accounting office, the investigative arm of Congress, said the investigation will take several months.

The sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union followed a July 8 credit agreement between the two countries. The United States agreed to give the Soviet Union a three-year credit at 6 percent interest in amounts up to \$500 million in return for a Soviet promise to buy a minimum of \$750 million worth of grain, including \$200 million the first year. Exporters so far have sold the Soviet Union almost \$1 billion in grain, including more than 400 million bushels of wheat, one-fourth of the entire U.S. wheat crop.

Double Benefit  
Critics of the agreement have charged that the Agriculture Department permitted exporters to benefit twice—first through inside information on the transaction and then by heavily subsidizing their sales.

Rep. du Pont said he wants to know whether the grain sale was structured in such a way that exporters and other speculators could "reap a windfall on the commodity market by purchasing wheat futures at a time when the public was ignorant of the deal."

When word of the apparent scope of the wheat sales became public, domestic wheat prices rose sharply.

Rep. du Pont questioned whether the exporters then were not "enriched excessively" by the policy of raising export subsidies to them, to protect them from higher domestic prices.

Drug Treatment Bill  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The Senate today passed legislation to provide comprehensive drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation to addicted veterans, regardless of their type of discharge or whether their sickness was service-connected.

The Senate, by a voice vote, substituted its version for a less expansive program passed by the House.

Estimated to cost \$121.3 million over a five-year period, the bill would also authorize the Veterans Administration to provide outpatient psychiatric care for veterans within three years of discharge.

Lynch, Von Hassel Meet  
MUNICH, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Ireland's Premier Jack Lynch today had a one-hour talk with the president of the West German lower house, Kai-Uwe von Hassel. They discussed the different parliamentary and electoral systems of their countries and agreed that exchange visits of parliamentarians should be increased, a Lynch aide said.

Belgium Accepts a Licensing Of Fishing Off Iceland Coast  
REYKJAVIK, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Belgium and Iceland today signed an agreement giving Belgium special rights to fish inside the contested 50-mile Icelandic fishing limit.

Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said after the signing here that Belgium's agreement to follow Icelandic laws relating to fishing conditions amounted to de facto recognition of the extended limits—now the subject of a "cold war" in which Iceland is opposed by Britain and Germany.

Mr. Agustsson said Belgium had agreed that trawlers must seek a special license from Iceland to fish within the limits and must follow Icelandic laws and rules.

The agreement was announced as foreign trawlers—mainly British—continued to defy Iceland's extension last Friday of its territorial fishing limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles from its coastline.

Last night Mr. Agustsson rejected a British protest over the cutting of trawl wires of an unnamed British trawler and said Iceland reserved the right to protect its new limit—an extension ruled unlawful by the International Court of Justice.

Political observers here said the Icelandic government sees the agreement with Belgium as an important step toward recognition of the 50-mile limit.

The agreement names 18 Belgian trawlers that will be allowed to fish inside the limit. It restricts them to seven small areas, mainly off the south coast, according to the time of year.

Fisheries Minister Ludvig Joensen said it was important that the Belgian vessels were small, because what Iceland fears most is damage that big, modern stern trawlers can do to fish stocks.

Swiss Train Crash Kills 2  
RUPERSWIL, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Two persons were killed and nine injured when a freight train and a passenger train collided here today.

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## House Panel Will Consider Probing GOP Election Fund

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP).—Rep. Wright Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said yesterday that he will call a meeting of his committee next week to discuss "the strange wanderings of Republican campaign funds" linked to the Watergate break-in case.

Rep. Patman, D., Texas, ordered the meeting, tentatively set for Tuesday, after 11 Republicans on the committee objected to a staff investigation of \$114,000 in Republican campaign funds traced to the bank account of one of the five men arrested inside Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate office complex here on June 17.

The Republicans, led by Rep. Garry Brown of Michigan, charged in a letter sent to Rep. Patman that any staff investigation should be "discussed with and authorized by the committee." They asked that a closed meeting of the committee be held, but a staff member said yesterday that the session probably would be public.

In a letter to the Republicans dated Tuesday, Rep. Patman said the committee staff was operating on his authority, and added:

Expected Opposition  
"Despite your objections, it is necessary for the committee to continue to function and it is essential that the staff collect information so that we can decide whether the case warrants a full investigation."

Rep. Patman said he is "not surprised that the staff efforts to carry out my instructions are now under attack."

"If the Congress and the committees with jurisdiction over various aspects of this case sit idly by and cringe before charges of politics, we must share the responsibility for the destruction of the people's right to elect their leaders unimpaired by criminal efforts to subvert the process," Rep. Patman said.

In the Republican letter, Rep. Brown objected to the staff "interrogating" Maurice R. Stans, the chief fund-raiser for President Nixon.

Although Mr. Stans last week talked voluntarily to the Banking Committee staff, Rep. Brown said: "I trust you don't believe that Mr. Stans and I are politically naive enough to accept the proposition that his refusal to appear at your request would have been benignly neglected and silently received by you."

A congressional committee has the power to subpoena a witness who declines to appear voluntarily.

Saigon Drive on Crime  
SAIGON, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has offered \$2,500 rewards to the first three policemen who shoot down armed robbers on the spot this month, the government news agency, Vietnam Press, announced today. Mr. Thieu recently signed new emergency decrees aimed at eliminating undesirable elements.

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## House Says Nixon Plans Tax Rises in Second Term

Fire Dispatches  
TION, Sept. 7.—President Nixon made a firm promise: "he is re-elected he will raise federal taxes in his second term."

ident's pledge was to newsmen by John in his chief adviser affairs.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT).—Former Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, a long-time critic of business concentration and of industrial pollution, has become the chairman of the Island Creek Coal Co. of Cleveland, the nation's third-largest coal producer.

Island Creek, which last year had net profits of \$14 million, has been owned since 1968 by the Occidental Petroleum Corp. of Los Angeles, a diversified natural-resources company with revenues last year of \$2.8 billion.

"I recognize the irony of the situation," the 64-year-old Mr. Gore said from Cleveland, when asked by telephone why he had switched from corporate critic to corporate chief.

After losing his Senate seat last year, Mr. Gore practiced law and taught at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

Belgian Blast Kills 6  
CHARLEROI, Belgium, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—An explosion ripped through a gasoline-tanker barge during loading operations here early today, killing all six members of the crew, police said.

called back to the islands from Hilton Head, S.C., where he had been named vice-chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference.

"This is absolutely the worst thing that has ever happened in the Virgin Islands," said Lt. Gov. Maas, who was acting governor. "These men will be caught."

The golf club is part of a 5,000-acre tract on the north side of St. Croix owned by Rockresorts, Inc., the Rockefeller's resort-development company.

Remains of Pedro I Buried in Brazil  
SAO PAULO, Brazil, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The remains of Brazil's first emperor, Dom Pedro I, who declared Brazil's independence from Portugal 150 years ago, were buried here yesterday beside the body of his first wife at a monument erected on the site of the declaration of independence.

Portugal last year granted Brazil's request that the remains be returned. Brazil celebrates the 150th anniversary of its independence today.

The coffin was placed in the chapel of the Piranga museum monument. Portuguese Premier Marcelo Caetano and Brazilian President Emílio Garrastazu Médici signed the official act of burial.

Swiss Train Crash Kills 2  
RUPERSWIL, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Two persons were killed and nine injured when a freight train and a passenger train collided here today.



Military to Appoint Officials

Saigon Abolishes Hamlet Elections

By Craig R. Whitney  
SAIGON, Sept. 7 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government, by executive decree, has abolished popular democratic election of officials at the most basic level—in the country's 10,775 hamlets.

Under the new system, nearly all administrative officials, from the province chiefs down to the hamlet level, will be appointed.

The decree ends six years of popular election at the grass-roots level. It was issued without publicity on Aug. 22 by Premier Tran Thieu Kiem. It orders 44 province chiefs, who are military men appointed by President Nguyen Van Thieu, to reorganize local government and appoint all hamlet officials, and to finish the job in two months.

The new system calls for either two or three officials in each hamlet, depending on its population.

At the next highest level, the village—villages in Vietnam are administrative groupings of hamlets—chiefs and their staffs have been elected by provision of the South Vietnamese constitution. But now, according to the premier's decree, their deputies and staffs will also be appointed by the province chiefs.

To the space of a few months, since he began ruling by decree in June, Mr. Thieu has centralized power in his hands and through men appointed by him to a degree unknown here since the Americans came in strength in the 1960s and gave South Vietnam the forms of democratic government and popular elections.

Since 1967, the country has been governed by an elected president and a two-chamber legislature. Mr. Thieu, who ran alone last October and won a reported 94.3 percent of the vote for his second term, controls a majority of the legislators in both houses but has been ruling by decree since June 27, when he wrested from the Senate the authority to govern by fiat for six months in the fields of security, defense, economy and finance.

But it is clear, from this latest decree as well as from earlier ones that placed restrictions on the press and stiffened the penalties for common crimes and for dereliction of duty, that the forms of democratic government are being weakened at a time when the United States is pulling troops out and, correspondingly, losing influence here.

President Thieu has been saying as much in recent speeches, while his government has not been translating into English or disseminating to the foreign press. For example, on Aug. 11, in a speech in Qui Nhon, capital of Binh Dinh Province, a speech which U.S. officials monitored and then translated into English, he said:

"I have never denied independence and democracy. As president of South Vietnam, I have always observed democracy. However, if I (may speak as) a citizen, I must complain that our government has allowed us to enjoy too much democracy too soon."

"I have always respected the people's democratic rights and freedoms as basically outlined in our constitution. However, these rights and freedoms must be properly practiced, such as simultaneously respecting the constitution and responding to the demands of our nation."

"Gaps in Democracy"

In a key passage, he told his audience, "Our political parties are still small in number and are not united. Second, we are too complacent and are often disunited, and third, the most important is our disorderly democracy. Our democracy presents many gaps."

Mr. Thieu has often cited the extraordinary situation created by the Communist offensive that began at the end of last March as justification for restrictive measures. But the move to abolish election of hamlet officials and centralize local administration under the appointed province chiefs was in preparation even before the offensive.

U.S. interpretation of the decree says, for example, "these changes have been in the wind for the past several months." They were noted by the Americans in reports dated Feb. 28 and March 7.

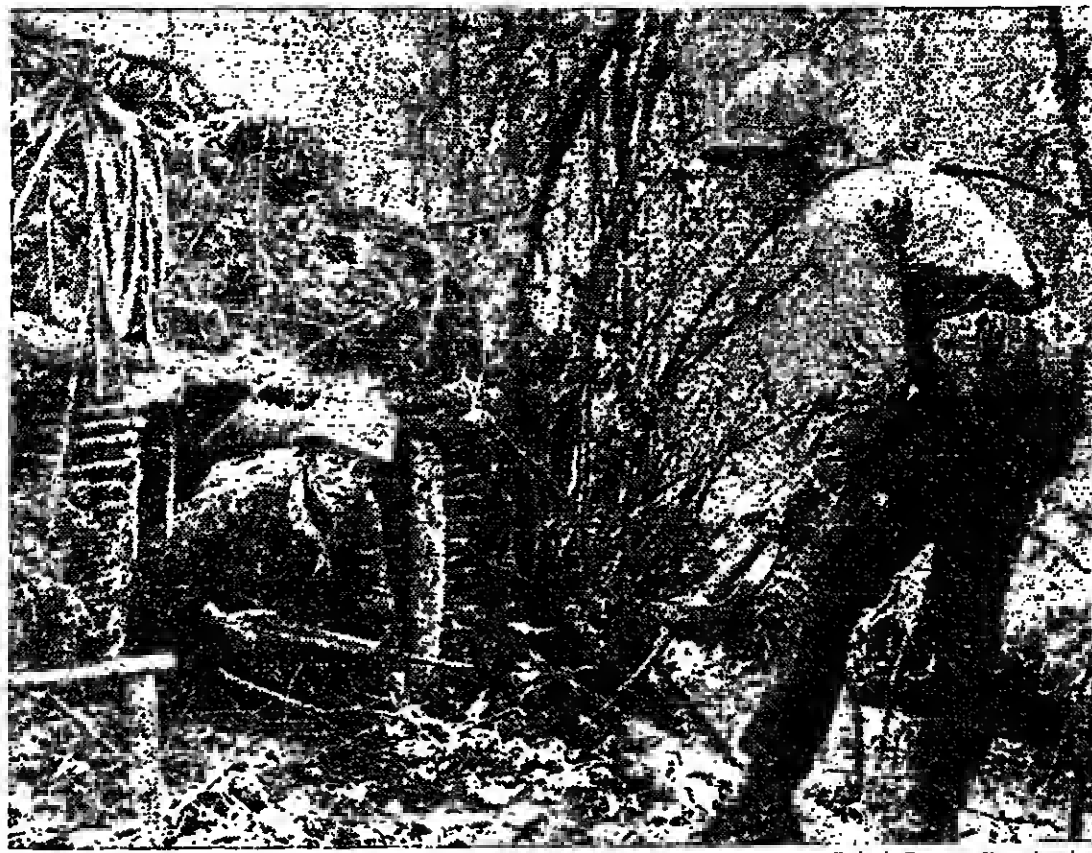
The U.S. interpretation says of the decree's effect on the only local officials who will continue to be elected, the village chief: "The village chief, though still elected, will be in a much less commanding position, since the officials who work under him will now be appointed by the province chief."

Colonels Selected

The province chiefs appointed by the South Vietnamese president are military men—usually colonels—who owe their jobs to Mr. Thieu's patronage and are personally loyal to him. Often, they do not even come from the provinces they serve. Last year, Mr. Thieu said he intended to gradually put into effect popular election of province chiefs beginning in 1973, but this has not happened.

The decree also provides that where there is a police station in a village, the police chief will assume the function of the formerly elected deputy village chief for security, an important post, because it includes such powers as determining who in the village might be a Communist sympathizer or a member of the Viet Cong.

The decree goes beyond instructions that Mr. Thieu issued to the province chiefs a few weeks ago. He told them then that they could replace elected village and hamlet chiefs at their discretion. The reason, according to U.S. officials, was the discovery during the offensive this year that many locally elected hamlet chiefs were, in fact, Communist cadres.



SEARCH AND KILL—South Vietnamese troops inspect North Vietnamese bunker at Cai Lay last week, after the area had been bombed by B-52s. The government soldiers were brought in by helicopter after the raid but made no contact with the enemy.

In Unauthorized Protective Reaction Strikes

GI Says 200 Falsified Reports on Air Raids

(Continued from Page 1)  
asserted during the interview that more than 75 illegal "protective reaction" strikes—three times as many as were publicly acknowledged by Gen. Lavelle during a congressional hearing in June—were staged by aircraft stationed at Udorn.

"The only reason I wait so long before doing something was that I honestly thought somebody else would do it," Sgt. Franks added. "I was the lowest ranking guy there."

Sgt. Franks's account of elaborate false reporting was subsequently confirmed by an Air Force officer who served with him at Udorn. "All I can say is, yes, we did it," the officer, who requested anonymity, said, in a telephone interview yesterday.

"But I didn't like what I was doing," Sgt. Franks said. "I was right in the middle of it," the officer added. "It was kind of a shock. I was just doing what I was supposed to do."

The officer said that Sgt. Franks was "one of my better workers" and "I trusted him more than anybody else."

Told that it was the sergeant's letter that prompted the investigation, the officer said, "I didn't have the gumption to write one myself."

Sgt. Franks was assigned in August, 1971, to the Intelligence Office of the 43rd Technical Reconnaissance Wing at Udorn. On Feb. 25, 1972, he wrote to Gen. Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa, telling of the unauthorized raids.

Sen. Hughes forwarded the letter to Air Force officials and, within three weeks, the Air Force inspector general had completed an on-the-spot investigation in Thailand. It was determined, as Gen. John D. Ryan, the Air Force chief of staff, said at a House hearing in June, that 30 to 35 illegally ordered raids against truck depots, airfields and oil stockpiles in North Vietnam had been made and three reports falsified. The raids began in November. Gen. Ryan testified, and ended in March—shortly after the letter from Sgt. Franks was acted upon.

In the interview, Sgt. Franks said that he first began knowingly falsifying reports on Jan. 25, 1972, in connection with his job as an intelligence sergeant. At the time, he was responsible for preparing daily commander's briefings and also for debriefing pilots and navigators after their missions.

On Jan. 25, he said, "a pilot and navigator came in and debriefed a bombing mission over North Vietnam and said they were also supposed to report some triple-A (anti-aircraft artillery) fire."

Order Questioned

Sgt. Franks went to his senior sergeant to ask what was going on, he said, and was told, in effect, that "if the pilots told you to report it, that's the way we're doing it—write it up."

It was the first time in his career that he had been asked to falsify a report, Sgt. Franks said. He said that he checked again with Capt. Douglas J. Murray, who was in charge of the intelligence office, and again was told to "go on and report it."

Throughout February, Sgt. Franks said, the illegal missions settled into a fixed pattern, with 16 planes assigned to escort reconnaissance craft over their objectives in North Vietnam—four times as many as usual. The aircraft would then attack enemy targets and the operations would be reported as "protective reaction," the sergeant said.

"The easiest way to tell if it was a pre-planned strike was to see how many escorts there were," Sgt. Franks said. "If you send up 16 birds to escort one recon (reconnaissance flight), well"—the sergeant ended the sentence with a shrug.

Daily Procedure

From Jan. 26 until early March, Sgt. Franks said, when the false reporting was stopped—apparently as a result of his letter—the daily procedure for receiving targeting orders for North Vietnam was changed.

Instead of coming by top-secret teletype communications, the sergeant said, target information was provided by secure telephone communications from Seventh Air Force Headquarters. In response to repeated questions, Sgt. Franks said, Capt. Murray of the intelligence office told him that the orders came from Gen. Alton D. Slay, deputy Air Force chief of staff for operations in Southeast Asia.

Both Gen. Slay and Capt. Murray have since denied any connection with the false reports, Air Force sources said.

Insults Exchanged by Envoys At Paris Peace Negotiations

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter today labeled the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government "the southern branch of Hanoi's war machine."

He got a prompt, angry reaction from the Communist side at the Paris peace talks.

"Baldacious allegations and empty lies," said the Viet Cong's chief delegate, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, to newsmen at the end of the 13th session.

"An escalation of provocation," said Nguyen Minh Vy, North Vietnam's deputy negotiator, still replacing Xuan Thuy, who is said to be resting on doctor's orders.

Saying the peace conference must deal with facts, Mr. Porter objected to the "pretentiousness of the titles" used by the Viet Cong.

"It would simplify matters here were you to abandon ridiculous pretenses and accept the fact that the world perceives the Viet Cong as the southern branch of Hanoi's war machine—for it is nothing more than that," he said.

At a press briefing, Viet Cong spokesman I. J. Van Sau snapped that Mr. Porter "should make another tour of duty in Vietnam to learn the reality, but naturally in certain regions he will need the permission of the Provisional Revolutionary Government."

Mr. Porter said the Viet Cong are not provisional "for they are only the latest embodiment of a conspiracy beginning with the Indochinese Communist party 40 years ago."

"Nor are they revolutionary, for nothing could be more reactionary than to persist in Asia's old miseries of war and oppression," Mr. Porter continued.

Mobilization and Combat

The U.S. chief delegate said the Viet Cong's problem "is its lack of representativity. No one elected it into offices it doesn't fulfill, it administers nothing, and the only programs it carries out are mobilization and combat under external orders."

Mrs. Binh responded that the American program of Vietnamization "is going bankrupt, treacherously" and this has led the United States "from one defeat to another." She said the Saigon army has "proved the inability of its existence without the massive support of U.S. air, naval and logistic forces."

The delegations agreed to meet again next Thursday.

Wage Restraint Firmly Rejected By British Unions

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Britain's Trades Union Congress today came out strongly against wage restraint but left the way open for further talks with government and industry on economic policy.

Fears were expressed earlier that the 10-million member TUC might refuse to participate in the talks—regarded by the government as crucial—unless Prime Minister Edward Heath undertook to scrap or suspend the controversial Industrial Relations Act.

The opposition to wage restraint was announced on the fourth day of the TUC's 104th annual conference. A motion, passed on a show of hands, called for major reforms in working hours and conditions, including a 35-hour week in all industries, longer annual holidays and earlier retirement on full pension.

The motion said that no consideration could be given to any wage policy except as part of an economic plan covering rent control, profits, dividends and prices.

Jack Jones, leader of Britain's biggest trade union, the Transport and General Workers, said in proposing the resolution that the unions rejected the view that high wages caused unemployment.

District HQ of Saigon Is Captured by Enemy

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Communist forces today captured the South Vietnamese headquarters in Tien Phuoc, 36 miles south of Da Nang, and threatened to take complete control of the district town, government army officers said.

The status of the garrison and civilians still in the town was unknown following daylong fighting, they said.

In the air war, North Vietnamese anti-aircraft batteries shot down two U.S. Navy jets yesterday, the U.S. command said today. The two crew members of one jet, an A-1H Intruder, are missing. The pilot of the other plane, an A-4 Skyhawk, bailed out over the Tonkin Gulf and was rescued by a helicopter, the command said. The pilot was unhurt, it added.

Military sources had predicted that an attack on Tien Phuoc was imminent after a Viet Cong force yesterday took a key hill two miles north of the town.

There were no Americans in Tien Phuoc, field reports said. Allied planes were diving in above the town, trying to blow up government ammunition bunkers.

Control of Tien Phuoc would give the Communists another base for establishing a triangle of mutually supporting positions in and below the important Gioi Son valley leading toward Da Nang.

Near Saigon, Communist troops today attacked the operational headquarters of the South Vietnamese 9th Infantry Division 50 miles southwest of the capital, military sources said. Newsmen were barred from the area and Gen. Cao Van Vien, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, flew there for a personal inspection, field reports said.

There were no casualty figures available on the attack, which lasted eight hours, but field reports said the headquarters and the target of a shelling barrage and a ground attack.

In the air war on North Vietnam, U.S. Navy pilots bombed a supply storage area in Haiphong yesterday and a major petroleum depot on the outskirts of the city, leaving both in flames, an American military spokesman said tonight.

Soviet Airlift to Hanoi

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Russian transport planes have delivered more than 600 tons of supplies to North Vietnam in the past two months, the Far Eastern Economic Review, said today.

The weekly magazine published here said one American aircraft believed to be on mission to Hanoi was by U.S. jets late last night flying over northern Vietnam forced to land at Vinh port. Several Russian reportedly have landed since mid-August, clear if the review is to one of them.

One GI Killed In War in

SAIGON, Sept. 7.—Only one American man was killed in a night last week, figure in 10 month command reported.

But the number wounded was 30, with three in the week.

South Vietnamese military casualties were reported to be preceding week's to go command spoke 551 government killed and 2,116 wounded, spokesman put fatalities at 2,744.

Death Penalty Is Ruled O Black GPs

PORT ORD, Calif. A military judge yesterday ruled the possibility of a death penalty for a black veteran accused of killing two in Vietnam in Army had sought a fence.

The ruling by Judge Francis means that military penalty for a black man is life imprisonment.

Col. Francis's ruling after arguments by defense lawyer, Luk of Los Angeles, that the U.S. Supreme Court against capital punishment covered federal law.

Ft. Smith faces of premature military attempted murder assault. All stem killings of two officers in Vietnam, on March 1968.

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## MOVIES

# aping a Character Changing the Act

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

7 (INT).—A star favorite character on giving exact performance for a time. Indeed, it has practice to do so. Mae West, Marjorie Devereaux, among others, have been popping their prosper in the screen.

Charlie Chaplin, alterations in his up front 1914 to ng after the com- talities and aware- iderly ragamuffin- its mirth, he threw- uted pastiches bower and satirist. Elmer's double in- Dictator," which is at the Publicis as the Paramount- the Balzac (in week.

\*\*\*  
unlike an idolized change his act or Moore phrase- be woods. Methods on and narration and the metteur not repeat a for- established too of have developed a become his signa- that "ouch" is in- soon be anticipat- pectations and turn- pected cliché. In st grow or he will id.  
er, as intelligent the French cinema appreciates this and



Zouzou and Bernard Verley in "L'Amour, l'Après-Midi."

## Family Face

"L'Amour, l'Après-Midi" is related to the five previous Rohmer films by its style and its subtle treatment rather than by its material. The family face is recognizable by its thoughtful posing of questions and its sub- tlety of style, but it is by no means the same thing again. The script is crisp and literate and the principal characters in- tuitive one's curiosity. One no more has to be married to com- prehend its problems and situa- tions than one has to be a rooster to understand "Chante- clerc."

A young husband who, though he stays home nights, enjoys taking afternoon strolls and lingering in the cafés after office hours to eye the girls. He is too restless to be at ease in the matrimonial harness as yet. He loves his wife, is a proud father of an infant, but domes- tically he is vaguely. He day- dreams of amorous encounters and enters into a flirtation with an attractive, footloose, barmaid who despises middle-class mor- ally. Their relationship is platonic at first—and at the last, she would have a child by him, but when she offers herself to him he reluctantly resists the temptation and goes back to the

hearth. That is all, but it is suf- ficient to hold one's rapt atten- tion, due to Rohmer's absorbing manipulation of his scenario.

Rohmer here attempts to avoid drama and to touch life, to remove theatricality from the standard triangle and to in- terpret what happens in terms of the living world. He succeeds in this to great measure, but in one particular the tables are turned upon him. This occurs in his delineation of the easygoing Bohemian girl. Such an obliging creature may exist in drama, but Rohmer would have to travel a devil of a distance to find her in actual life.

The acting, under careful direc- torial guidance, is excellent, with Bernard Verley as the subcon- sciously dissatisfied husband, by Françoise Verley—who is his wife—as the wife and by the quite enthralling performance by the handsome Zouzou as the sultry, brooding charmer.

Rohmer has done it again, but not word for word. His latest—and last—morality tale is one of his best.

\*\*\*  
"Un Meurtre Est un Meurtre"

(at the AVC, the Mercury and the Plaza) is a rather routine thriller, a detective yarn of assassinations and blackmail. It has been re- quested not to divulge its secrets and am tempted to go further and not mention it at all. A com- petent set of players has been recruited: Jean-Claude Braly, Stéphane Audran, Robert Hossein and Michel Serrault, while Catherine Spaak also appears. The film is neatly but transparently contrived. Chabrol might have improved it by embroidering it with a more elaborate fringe, but Etienne Perier's direction plods. Despite the raptures over it by certain critics, it should find wide success.

\*\*\*  
Philippe de Broca's "Chère Louise" (at the Gaumont Rive- Gauche and the Colisée) is far below his usual par. Seen at the Cannes Festival last spring, it is but a soggy women's magazine story with Jeanne Moreau as a lonely schoolmarm of the provinces finding and then losing a young lover. There is some good mood photography, but the script is soap opera.

## MUSIC IN ITALY

# City's Great Churches Used as Auditoriums

By William Weaver

SIENA (INT).—This city's ex- cellent Settimana Senese, its annual week-long music festival, is slightly hampered by Siena having no really large concert hall. The Teatro del Rinascimento is attractive, with good acoustics, but cannot hold the audiences that the Settimana's large-scale events are now attracting. So the festival obviously exploits the city's great churches: The cathed- ral was used for the opening concert and for a second concert with the choir of the Sistine Chapel.

The closing concert of the Senese week, which lasted eight days this year, was held in the great, bare church of San Fran- cesco. The acoustics of the Duomo, if you're willing to stand at the back of the nave, can be vanquished; but the long reso- nance of San Francesco is in- vincible. Still, the Vivaldi "Magnificat" and, even more, Verdi's "Quattro Pezzi Sacri" had a cer- tain magnificence in those im- pressive surroundings, and in the impassioned and cogent inter- pretation of Riccardo Muti.

## Century

The Sistine Chapel Choir, un- der its permanent director, Dome- nico Bartolucci, came to Siena to honor a previous director, Lorenzo Perosi, at the centenary of his birth. On the same day, the music critic Renato Mariani read an interesting commemora- tive paper on Perosi and a group of students from the Accademia Chigiana—sponsors of the festi- val—played Perosi's string quartet No. 3. At the time of his death in 1958, Perosi was already long out of fashion, and since then very little of his music has been performed, though, in his day, the little composer-priest was extremely popular and highly considered. The music heard in Siena—the quartet and a selection of polyphonic compositions—proved Mariani's contention that, though a contemporary of Mas- sagni and the veristi, Perosi had little in common with them.

For one thing, he was a much more thoroughly trained musi- cian, and his influences were apparently more German than Italian. The quartet has a de- cidedly Brahmsian sweetness, and the choral works, while showing Perosi's love of the great masters of the Italian past, also had a northern late-romantic cast.

All the music was elegantly made and completely enjoyable. A number of Perosi compositions

# U.S. Study Cites Mouth Cancer's Rise in Women

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP).— Women are smoking more and getting more cancer of the mouth as a result, two California dental researchers say.

This is one of the findings of Dr. Sol Silverman Jr. and Dr. Michael Griffith of the University of California School of Dentistry, San Francisco.

Smokers have a six-times greater risk of developing cancer of the mouth than nonsmokers, and the risk for women is nine times as great, they wrote in the Sep- tember issue of the Journal of the American Dental Association.

"The cigarette habits displayed by the women in this study may account for the sudden and alarming increase of mouth cancer among women," they said.

# It Took 1,500 People To Give It a Name

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Sept. 7 (AP).—Joseph E. Duffy won a \$25 savings bond today in a contest to name the city's new fishing pier. His entry was among 1,500, which were narrowed down to 15. The final selection was made by a drawing.

Mr. Duffy's contest-winning name: The Pier.

# e Boom in Fashion Ideas From Red China

Ebe Dorsey

7 (INT).—China d the fashion club- nt Nixon's visit last n specialists have to China, looking n.

autresme spent two king in July and t. \$55,000 worth of abby the largest n from Red China, paigne de l'Inde et Still stashed away which looks like All the collection will go Christmas.

la," Mr. Dautresme pighly recherché in- ntury when. Seamen only the most beau- mainly lacquer and The 19th century image and Chinese ne a synonym for

ly," he added, "there out everything. The o silt the good from

sparent plastic cases, one pulled out his ng mandarin neck- and corneal buttons, its mounted on silk an style, ivory and aces, belt buckles, lacquer bracelets, rifles, jade fish and tear drops.

et and Color. arresting things jewels are their and the color com- The Chinese inven- tions," he said. "Look lace, its jade rings ring all the time" of colors is daring. necklaces, you could topaz, jade and Fe-

the whole gamut, to imperial green, are simple round silk cords because arded the round symbol of sun, moon



Mandarin jacket and mandarin necklace.

and wisdom. Some are left com- pletely alone, in order not to spoil the stone's quality. Others are engraved with a light flower design and sometimes a little text wishing you happiness, health, wealth and long life.

There are a lot of animals, all

of which have a meaning in old Chinese culture. The agate grass- hopper, Mr. Dautresme explai- ed, was a funeral object. It was put in the mouth of the dead as a symbol of speech. A pumpkin- shaped agate pendant has al- ready been copied in Italy by

chic Capri shops which duplicate it in coral. From Tientsin, Mr. Dautresme brought back a series of boxes, solid with semi-precious stones, that came from manda- rin's hats.

Mr. Dautresme bought most of his jewelry from the government- controlled jewelry center. But, through the years, he has also visited Peking's antique dealers and his own remarkable treasure chest includes a collection of 18th-century costume jewelry, half surrealist and half art nou- veau, which may go on display soon at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

## Cashing In

Mr. Dautresme is cashing in on what started as a hobby for him. He first went to China 10 years ago and was so enchanted with Chinese folk art that he couldn't help buying and as a result went into business. He now has three shops in Paris, one in Saint Tropez and is going to the United States soon to open branches in New York and Los Angeles.

In Rome, the Valentine deco- ration shop has a solid Chinese image, with bamboo railing, trel- lised walls, rattan furniture and stacks of baskets, mats, ladies and lacquer bowls—all of which came from Mr. Dautresme's warehouses.

"We're in for a Chinese boom," he said. "Beyond the Chinese ob- jects, people are looking for an art of living and a return to simple things. It's almost anti- decoration."

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (INT).— This is how The New York Times critics rate the new movies:

"Money Talks" Allen Funt's second film in a format similar to his television show "Candid Camera" received a fair notice in The Times. "Inoffensive, mostly innocuous" and as such "must represent a giant step up from

"What Do You Say to a Naked Lady?" Roger Greenspun reports. The "rewards" of the new movie are "a certain amount of tem- perate humor, a few middling in- sights and the inconsequence at- tendant on a small subject casu- ally pursued," Greenspun says. However, it is a film "somewhat short of material."

\*\*\*  
"Charles, Dead or Alive," Alain Tanner's first movie (1969), with screenplay (French with English subtitles) by Mr. Tanner, bears "certain similarities" to his second film, "La Salamandre." Roger Greenspun observes, in- as much as "both movies deal

with elusive personalities." How- ever, "Charles" is "more solemn" also the bolder, seeking its fascination in "middle-aged man (temporarily played by François Simon) rather than in the beau- tiful lost young woman of 'La Salamandre.'"

\*\*\*  
"The Salzburg Connection," based on the novel by Helen Mac- Intyre, directed by Lee H. Katzin with screenplay by Oscar Millard, got low marks from Roger Green- spun. "With twice too many characters and three times too much plot, the screenplay of 'The Salzburg Connection' might have defeated the best of directors," Greenspun writes. "Against (Mr. Katzin) it isn't even a contest. There seems no point in blaming anything or anybody else."

# ELCOME TO PARIS

JURISTS' TRANSWORLD DELIVERY ASSOCIATION



oard of Directors and members of FTD, the s largest floral delivery organization, were d at the White House before their departure goodwill and study trip to Europe with the "Flowers for Peace and Beauty." They are ris briefly en route to Amsterdam for their conference at the famous Floriade garden Sept. 13 through 15.

# U.K. Stamp Admirer Collects £1,000 Fine

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—For years James MacKay watched over the British Museum's £30-million stamp collection as as- sistant keeper of its philatelic division. At home he nursed his own valuable stamp collection.

Then temptation struck.

MacKay, 36, was fined £1,000 yesterday for stealing five sets of printers' proofs of stamps from an exhibition at the museum.

The prosecution said MacKay attempted to trade the stamps to another collector to complete his own private collection of Winston Churchill stamps.

Desmond Vowden, a lawyer de- fending MacKay, said: "This is a case where a man has suc- cumbed to his collective instinct and, in a moment of folly, thrown away his career."

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## Arms Conference Ends 1972 Session in Deadlock

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The 25-nation disarmament conference today ended its session for this year with no progress to report in its search for agreements to scrap chemical arms and to ban all nuclear weapons testing.

The continuing differences between the United States and the Soviet Union over how to insure compliance with accords on these major issues remained the principal obstacle to all advance.

Joseph Martin Jr., the U.S. delegate, stressed in his closing statement the need for "proportion" between the scope of a chemical arms accord and the means of verifying its observance.

The Soviet Union's refusal to permit international inspectors in its territory makes unacceptable Moscow's all-or-nothing position, he said. The Soviet Union insists that the production and possession of all chemical weapons must be banned simultaneously.

### N.Y. Lawyer Arrested In \$100,000 Art Thefts

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI).—A 34-year-old lawyer, who was fined \$100,000 two years ago for trying to sell personal letters belonging to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, was arrested yesterday on charges that he stole about \$100,000 in art objects from city museums and libraries.

Detective Marie Clirle, who made the arrest outside the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said she grabbed the suspect, Theodore E. Donson, with two woodcuttings "dating from the early 16th century and a print from the late 15th century. The three items were valued at \$10,000.

Police said they believe Donson sold many of the objects—mostly prints—in Switzerland.

Mr. Martin also emphasized the need for "adequate verification" arrangements if the 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere and under water is to be extended to underground explosions.

The U.S. delegate said that an all-embracing nuclear test-ban was not an "impossible goal." But he criticized the Soviet opposition to all on-site inspection by adding, "however, the technical, military and political questions involved must be faced."

Alexei A. Roschin, the Soviet representative, said that his government was not satisfied with the conference's work this year. While he did not name Washington, Mr. Roschin clearly had the United States in mind when he blamed the conference's lack of progress on the "foot-dragging and unpreparedness of some of its members to take political decisions on disarmament problems."

In the report to the United Nations General Assembly it approved today, the conference noted that its discussions had made it "apparent" that the participation of all nuclear power states in disarmament negotiations "would be welcomed."

This was a reference to the growing insistence by the conference's nonaligned members on the need to insure the participation of China and France in the Geneva arms talks.

With Mexico taking the lead, these members have been urging the United States and the Soviet Union to abandon their roles as co-chairmen of the conference to facilitate the entry of the two absent nuclear powers.

Some of the conference members, the report said, intended to have "informal consultations" with China and France on the question of the participation of the two powers in the disarmament negotiations.

## Education: For Students Abroad, Learning in the Home and the School

By Betty Werther

PARIS (IHT).—One day last spring, a Lorraine coal miner sat down to his noonday meal. As he was unwrapping the newspaper which contained his lunch, his eye fell on an article lamenting the fact that while American families readily opened their homes to young French students, not enough French families were signing up to reciprocate. No special luxury or treatment was expected, the article read, beyond acceptance of the student as one of the family into a congenial home.

As soon as he finished work that evening, the miner, hristling with indignation, rushed home to tell his wife that French hospitality was at stake and that something must be done about it. The next day they were on the phone to Paris offices of the AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE where wheels were immediately set in motion to pair them off with a compatible young American.

The AFS, along with the two other major non-profit, State Department-supported organizations, Youth for Understanding and the Experiment in International Living, has been organizing and supervising educational travel for high school level students for more than a quarter of a century.

Today, however, the three high pioneering groups are no longer alone in the field as the teenage travel-study boom, channeled by scores of new organizations and agencies operating around the globe, each year grows by leaps and bounds.

"We can't keep up with them anymore," said one U.S. Embassy official in Paris. "Very often we only hear about the existence of a group when something goes wrong, so there are no valid statistics." He estimates, however, as "in the thousands and growing" the number of American high-school level youngsters who have come to Europe to participate in some sort of an educational program through an

organized group. This can mean anything from one month to a year or even a 10-day senior trip abroad.

The American Field Service, set up as an ambulance corps during World War I and reactivated to perform the same service during World War II, extended its operations to peacetime in 1947 by organizing a student exchange scholarship program on the teen-age (juniors and seniors, aged 16 to 18) level. Since that year it has arranged for some 37,500 students from 61 countries to attend American secondary schools in more than 2,800 communities, and has sent another 30,000 young Americans abroad. The AFS emphasis is on "homestay," that is based on the principle that the best way to foster deep and lasting mutual understanding is for people to live together. From the start the AFS felt that work on the teen-age level was most likely to accomplish this objective.

Students from all backgrounds, rigorously selected according to education, character and adaptability, are placed in foreign families carefully selected from equally varied backgrounds. Thus, in France for instance, while one student may be learning about life in the Lorraine coalfields, another may find himself beginning his stay in his "family" luxurious vacation villa in St. Tropez.

AFS students may join a family for the summer months or stay a full school year. For these latter, particularly, the experience is almost always agreeable and gratifying, but it is never a joy ride, since the young American, already grappling with a new language and strange surroundings, will be working towards a French baccalaureate or another equally arduous European secondary diploma.

"It was pretty rough at times," said Joanne Zolner, a vivacious, 15-year-old brunette from Beverly, Mass., who last year joined the family of French engineer Yves LeCunff and his wife Yvonne in their big, comfortable

*Students from all backgrounds are placed in foreign families from equally varied backgrounds. In France, for instance, while one student may be learning about life in the Lorraine coalfields, another may find himself beginning his stay in a luxurious vacation villa in St. Tropez.*

house in the Paris suburb Le Vesinet. "My family was wonderful, but the work at school was very hard. In fact I haven't yet recovered and may feel the full impact of my year only in retrospect."

Selected as much or more so for the fact that she was a leader in her Beverly High School senior class as for her high grades, Joanne won an AFS scholarship which covered about half of the \$850 fee. At her French lycée she was frequently called upon to give talks and lead discussions.

Joanne entered the LeCunff family during the summer and, after a few restless hours began, as is customary, addressing her French "parents" as "maman" and "papa," referring to Benrice LeCunff, 19, as "ma sœur" and Jerome, 11, as "mon petit frère."

As a welcoming gesture, Yvonne LeCunff had decorated Joanne's cozy room with American flags and all during the year the family took their adopted daughter on trips to places of historical interest.

Founded in 1951, Youth for Understanding operates essentially the same type of homestay program as the AFS, each year arranging the exchange of some 3,000 students around the world.

As do the other organizations, YFU feels that good preparation of both students and families is the best way of lessening the initial "cultural shock." Thus the YFU French committee in-

forms host families that young Americans are curious, natural, very frank and spontaneous, but it also warns that they are often used to being treated as "kings" in their own homes, that they sometimes have peculiar dating habits, and that they may not immediately appreciate "bons petits plats mijotés" (delicately simmered French dishes), wines or cheeses. The important thing, advises YFU, is frankness and an immediate laying of cards on the table.

The Experiment in International Living, which counts among its distinguished alumni Harlan Cleveland, permanent U.S. representative to NATO and Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver, designer and former director of the Peace Corps, involves some 5,000 high school and college students from 30 countries in its varied program each year.

Basically it adheres to the same formula for international living and learning that it has applied since the Experiment was founded in 1932. Accordingly, "Experimenters," also chosen after detailed interviews and on the basis of recommendations from their teachers, participate in a 45-day summer program. During the first 25 days they live with a family, then during the second part of the summer, explore the country in question on foot, bike, bus or train, often accompanied by a young member of the host family.

Whereas the other organizations try to insure total cultural immersion by placing only one American in each locality (or one French student in the U.S.), the Experiment settles groups of eight to ten students in individual homes all in the same city. Periodically then the group, directed by a group leader who is a seasoned "Experimenter," comes together for discussions, excursions or social activities with young natives in the area.

So intensive have activities of high-school exchange programs become that last year, at the instigation of Jacques Pujol, one of the directors of the National Bureau of French Universities and Schools (Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises), formed a coordinating committee grouping representatives of six such programs. The committee meets regularly to discuss common problems, undertake joint distribution of information materials and occasionally to approach the French government on matters of mutual concern.

Mainly because of the great increase in numbers, but also as a reflection of new realities of the international scene, programs for high school students abroad are changing as rapidly as new and higher, generally more impersonal associations, appear to organize them.

Even the pioneering organizations, while they cling to the principle that the only way of gaining a true understanding of another culture is to live intimately with and like the natives, are broadening their activities. In the first place, it's one thing to organize prolonged homestay for a few hundred individuals, but quite another when one is dealing in thousands.

In the same way, the stated goals and aims of organizers have changed. So much the better if a student ends up by enhancing the cause of world peace, propagating brotherly love and building a world community, but it is becoming less common for him to be burdened with the

responsibility in just a term.

It is now considered quite if the student to foreign language skill creates his understanding of other country through other studies in it. At best it is hoped the experience will help form a nationally minded individual that the broadening of the outlook will be foundation of individual

Today huge organizations the "Foreign Study Let the American Institute for Foreign Study" charter thousands of young Americans to study in Europe. Students are housed in private or public schools, times with the assistance of the "Comité d'Education et de la Pratique de la Langue Française" which organizes holiday periods takes care of the network of French with their dormitory a vast facilities.

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"Well for the moment rent is not exactly as Jean-Claude Besson, as director of the "Comité d'Accueil" and "France's Paris of the 1970s" for getting more French to the United States a major drawback in that American high school live-in facilities. If I could send 20,000 lycées over tomorrow, say that the world is all right, but it's not yet for everybody at rate."

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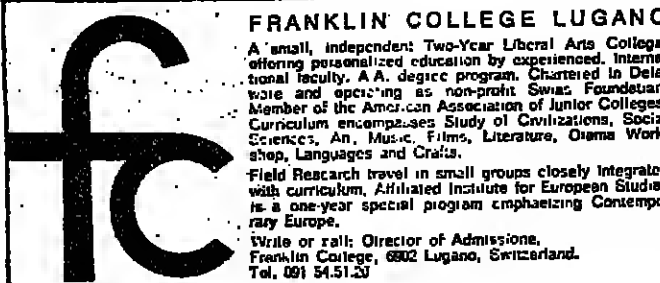
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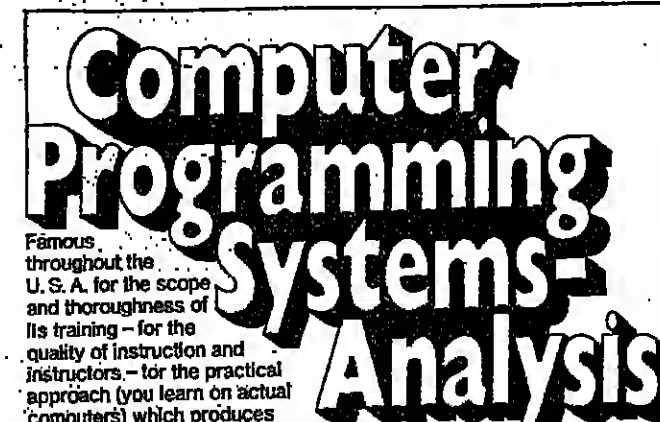
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## Embargo on Terror

The aftermath of the terrible events in Munich is a medley of grief and anger, of question and controversy. Should the police have shot it out with the terrorists? What caused the gap in communication that sent out such optimistic bulletins—only to have them grimly falsified by fact? Should the Olympic Games have resumed? Was Egypt's attitude a prime cause of the tragedy? How, and where, will Israel retaliate?

All of these are natural questions, and they have their own importance. But surely the most significant aspect of the intrusion of terror into the Olympic Games is that it dramatized a problem that reaches far beyond Munich, far beyond even the future of the Games or the fate of the Middle East. For Arab terrorists are not the only fanatics who have taken up that way of death, nor are the particular circumstances of this particular case the basic international issue.

If the Middle East were to be pacified on terms that would suit Black September, there would surely arise a counter-terror, just as, if the IRA Provisionals were satisfied in Ulster, there would be an at least equally severe reaction from the other side. This does not mean that efforts to solve such difficult situations are vain, because, after all, if a broadly acceptable arrangement is reached, the fanatics of either side would have less public sympathy to work upon, less support. But what is of concern to the international community is that it does not take a large group to cause much trouble, and the sources of terror often have

goals quite distinct from those alleged by the terrorists.

The United States, quite rightly, is pressing for general international controls over the export of terror and its sanctuaries. This is not a wholly disinterested stand: American planes have been hijacked, not only to the Middle East, but to North Africa, Italy, Central America and—many, many of them—to Cuba. It might be argued that this is a reflection of internal social discontent in the United States rather than the lack of international laws on the subject, but that is, if not irrelevant, of less importance than the plain fact that a high degree of international anarchy with respect to the export or import of terror does prevail.

The difficulty in arriving at international accords on the relatively simple matter of giving sanctuary to hijackers, wherein the old accords against piracy provide ample precedent, has been cited to provide that no general embargo on the instruments and agents of terror is possible. But it is better for the world to accept that as a challenge, than prematurely admit defeat. The Barbary pirates were bribed, connived with, fought against, for many centuries before they were crushed and the Mediterranean opened to innocent voyages. It must not take as long as that, in our compressed history, to reach some general agreement that, however free the market for the international exchange of ideas, the export, the toleration, the physical support, of terror that affects the world at large must be outlawed.

## The Senate and SALT

Before the Senate recessed in mid-August it had got caught up in an unexpected snarl over approval of the U.S.-Soviet interim agreement limiting defensive nuclear weapons. So far as we can tell, it has not come untangled since then. The original source of the dispute was Sen. Henry Jackson's proposed amendment to the resolution approving the agreement. The Jackson amendment seemed to commit the administration to seeking a certain kind of agreement in the second round of the arms talks and also sought to outline certain terms under which the current accords should be abrogated, along with committing the United States to the pursuit of advanced weapons technologies. Partly in return for getting Sen. Jackson's vote for the Trident sea-based missile system money in The Senate (he had voted against the full request in committee) and presumably for other broader political considerations as well, the White House endorsed Mr. Jackson's original amendment.

Or it seemed to anyway. There followed a fess in the Senate, and a weekend meeting in which the Jackson amendment was revised. The White House then offered its endorsement out loud, the senator and others clarified the meaning of the revised amendment, and a whole new raft of counter-amendments was introduced in the Senate. The result has been that Sen. Jackson, with administration support, is now battling for an amendment to the arms agreement that was inspired by his dissatisfaction with the administration's bargaining in SALT-1 and which is a reflection on the fruit of that bargaining—and that Sen. J. William Fulbright and others are, at least in their own view, defending the agreement the administration brought home against the combined attack of Mr. Jackson and the administration itself.

That is merely the beginning of the oddity. For what human ingenuity has not devised, the parliamentary situation has. The fact

is that Sen. Jackson's language is now so vague that one theory holds the best way to beat him is to join him. That is, to nullify the meaning he ascribes to his amendment other senators would announce that they interpreted it wholly differently and would then proceed to vote for it. This might have been a useful tactic at the beginning, but at this point in the proceedings it seems that the attempt to render the amendment meaningless will be made by introducing a series of "clarifying" amendments to Sen. Jackson's amendment. If any of this comes about, and if the Jackson amendment should then pass by an overwhelming vote, it would be all but stripped of meaning.

The administration, which does not seem entirely pleased with its own handiwork in this affair, has become a little coy again about the strength of its feelings, dropping a hanky here and a sigh there to indicate that perhaps the whole dalliance was a mistake in the first place. There is talk that, since the House approved the interim agreement without amendment or reservation, the Jackson language could be dropped in conference. (It can hardly be a comfortable situation, after all, in which the principle counter-amendment to the Jackson-administration effort is one introduced by Sen. Mike Mansfield and restating merely the language of a Nixon-Brezhnev joint statement of understanding about the accords.) Even so, if Mr. Jackson prevails in a real fight in the Senate, no matter whether or not the conferees drop his language in the end, he will be in a position to argue that the administration had better bring home a treaty for Senate ratification next time around that meets the specifications of his amendment.

It is incredible that the administration should have got smothered into this business in the first place. But since it has, the best course left for the Senate is probably to pass the Mansfield amendment and let it go at that.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### After the Munich Massacre

The Palestinian desperados have never been so isolated . . . Of course, one cannot say the massacre did not have consequences. The terrorists made everybody talk about them. Temporarily, at least, they have hurt relations between Israel and the Bonn government whose incontestable goodwill—who could have said the day would come when high German officials would offer to take the place of Jewish hostages—cannot erase the memory of the blunder. These results count little, however, in face of the universal disapproval that the attack cost its authors. The Arab countries know well they face the risk of paying the cost of this public censure.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

—From the Daily Bulletin (Manila).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 8, 1897

HAVANA—The new Spanish premier has written a letter to a leading Spaniard in Cuba in which he states in effect that Spain would go to war with the United States rather than submit to the interference of the Washington government in the affairs of the island. The premier is said to have said that Spain would have the sympathy of other European powers, who support the principle of European colonization in the Americas.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 8, 1922

LONDON—The prohibition is a failure. It has turned millions of otherwise law-abiding citizens into law violators and homes into breweries and distilleries. This indictment of the Volstead Act was delivered by Mr. McGovern, an American labor leader at the Trade-Union Congress in Southampton yesterday. He said the American Federation of Labor is for permitting the sale of light wines and beers. "It would work," he said.



## About Dikes in North Vietnam

### 'Premeditated Character of the Bombing'

By Yves Lacoste

PARIS.—To the long controversy between critics of U.S. bombing of North Vietnamese dikes and the American administration, it is now possible to add new elements to the available evidence. They are the result of a geographical analysis of the points in the dike network that have been hit by bombs.

From April 16 to July 31 (and the bombing continued into August), more than 150 attacks were made on the whole of North Vietnam's canal system, causing heavy damage in 96 places. The International Commission on War Crimes made a special study, among others, of the effects of the bombing in the Red River delta. The bulk of the population is in fact here; and it is also this region which suffered the greatest number of hits (58 out of 96).

The Nixon administration first denied that the dikes had ever been bombed. It later admitted that some canal installations may have been hit—"because they were in the immediate neighborhood" of military objectives. Washington, however, strongly rejected allegations that the dikes were deliberately bombed.

### Targets in East

One thing emerges from a scrutiny of a map of the area showing where dikes have been hit. Apart from two strikes near Hanoi, and two others, including the Phuly locks on the Day River, all the points which have been bombed (54 out of 58) are in the eastern part of the delta, ranging from the Namach district in the north to the provinces of Thai Binh, Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh in the south.

The American administration admits this, but points out that bombing intended to cause major flooding would be concentrated upstream on the western part of the delta, which has in fact been spared. A study of the country's physical layout, however, leads to somewhat different conclusions.

Schematically, the Red River delta can be divided into two parts: to the west, in the upper delta, the rivers which tumble directly out of the badly eroded hills have built up several alluvial ridges, along which the rivers flow and which frequently cause changes of course before their waters are brought under control by dikes. To the east, in the lower delta, the rivers, which have deposited most of their alluvial contents further upstream, flow along rather lower natural levees separated from one another by vast stretches of very low-lying flat land.

### Concentrated

It is in the eastern part of the delta where the Red River and its various branches flow into the sea that the areas most likely to be flooded can be found. In the upper delta most of the villages are perched on top of the alluvial ridges, which rise prominently over the flat lands. In the lower delta, on the other hand, the villages are generally below river level.

It is just this destruction which the bombing is largely trying to achieve. If the bombs were being aimed not at the dikes but at "military objectives," they would be more evenly spread across the delta. The concentration of bombing attacks on the dikes in the eastern part of the delta, which also happens to be the most thickly populated and

heavily farmed area in the country, can therefore be regarded as deliberately planned, for the attacks are directed against a region where they can have the gravest consequences.

At another level of geographical analysis, a close examination of the various sectors in the eastern delta reveals the premeditated character of the bombing.

One of the most striking examples can be seen in the southern part of Thai Binh Province between the Red River itself and the south and one of its branches, the Trai, to the north. These two waterways, which both flow along alluvial ridges, form the outer edges of a kind of gutter, which drains towards the east, the sea. Reclamation of the area, where some 600,000 persons live, was made possible by building dikes along the rivers and dams to keep the sea out. And even then, rainwater collecting in this vast "gutter" must be pumped out at low tide—which is the function that the big Lan locks perform.

### Rice Crop Losses

The bombing was directed against the vital points of this system, and primarily against the Lan locks. Between May 24 and

July 29, the locks were bombed nine times. Even after they were wrecked, three more bombing attacks were launched against this installation, which is far from any military objective, no doubt with the intention of hindering repairs. So the water, unable to flow into the sea, is beginning to accumulate in the rice fields, where a good part of the crop can be written off as a loss.

What must be emphasized here is that in President Johnson's time, the bombing of the dikes usually stopped before the rainy season. Under Mr. Nixon there is no sign of a halt. River and sea dikes continue to be bombed, and the latter are continually shelled by units of the Seventh Fleet. Locks are the primary objectives, for by destroying them, villages and fields can be flooded, or the sea left in to render the soil unfit for cultivation for years to come.

Yves Lacoste, professor of geography at the University of Paris, visited North Vietnam as a member of the International Commission on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam. This is adapted from *Le Monde* by the special features service of The New York Times.

## 'The Issue Will Be Employed by Hanoi'

By Nguyen Tien Hung

WASHINGTON.—Not only is November the month for the U.S. election, but more important to North Vietnam, it is the time for harvesting the most important crop of the year. The dike issue will therefore be employed by Hanoi for dual purposes: to influence public opinion abroad and to justify poor agricultural performance at home.

The people of Vietnam are grouped around the deltas of two great rivers, the Red River in the North and the Mekong River in the South. While the latter is like the Nile in Egypt, flowing through the South as an irrigator of adjoining lands, the former, in Pierre Gourou's words, "crosses the (Tonkinese) delta as a fearful stranger." It is so strange and fearful that for centuries it has never ceased to be a source of greatest anxiety to the peasants and their rulers, for while the Red River supplies water for paddy sowing, transplanning and growth, it can also destroy crops by flooding.

The violence and swiftness of the Red River flow is well known. Heavy rains are often accompanied by great winds which turn into typhoons with winds reaching speeds as high as 100 miles an hour. When they come, the Red River may suddenly break loose, threatening man and his entire rice crop since most of the delta is no more than ten feet above sea level, and some of it is three feet above or less.

### Defending Dikes

Under the Communist regime, state expenditures on hydraulic works accounted for over 70 percent of total annual spending on agriculture. In spite of these efforts the prospect of completely defending the dikes appears to be as remote now as ever before.

The history of the Red River dikes is one of dike breakings. Between 1880 and 1928 the Tonkin delta suffered 16 major dike breakings. Between 1927 and 1945, in spite of new, more modern works constructed under the French, the dikes broke seven times. Since the 1954 partition, North Vietnam has not had much luck in controlling seasonal floods. Perhaps, with the exception of 1954, 1959, 1964, 1965 and 1967, most of the other years have been classified as bad years, during which typhoons, floods and drought dominated. Natural calamities were climaxed by the devastating flood of last year. On Sept. 2, 1971, Premier Pham Van Dong publicly declared: "Flood waters from upstream have caused the water in the entire system of the Red River and Thai Binh River to rise to an unprecedented level, while heavy downpours in the delta caused added difficulties for the defense of the dike system."

The impact of last year's flood is still being felt in North Vietnam. In spite of substantial relief aid from Communist allies, the food shortage situation remains acute. This year, the summer crop was harvested (during May and June) at the time when the whole population was mobilized to support the current military offensive.

It appears probable that North Vietnam will suffer another calamity this year. At least some major portion of the dikes, especially those which were damaged by last year's flood, will be broken when typhoons strike from now through November.

In the past, North Vietnam's population could turn to the South for food relief in times of crisis. In 1945 when floods ravaged the Tonkin delta and the flow of Southern rice was cut off because of war, starvation claimed the lives of over one million persons. Since the 1954 partition, North Vietnam has turned for assistance to the Communist bloc to partially substitute for the traditional Southern rice. Relief for last year's flood was provided by

## No General Conclusions

### Death at Munich

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Nature doth not abhor a vacuum more than the human mind resists the concept of random happenings. So it is especially tempting to draw conclusions from the dramatic events that have shadowed the Olympic Games in Munich.

Tempting but wrong. For the terror and tragedy of Munich are so bound up with what is episodic, peculiar and contingent that they yield no good purchase on any general problem.

For example, any comments are now being made, especially in this country, about the rise of political violence. To buttress the comments, the Munich affair is linked up with the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King and the attempt on the life of Gov. George Wallace.

But the connection is plainly false. The American political leaders were shot by obscure figures conspicuous as assassins and with a long history of semi-crazy behavior.

The Arab terrorists, in contrast, worked as a team in highly coordinated ways. They must have plotted their activities over a considerable period of time, and they had specific objectives against a specific country. They were in almost every respect the opposite of this country's political assassins.

Similarly flimsy is the argument put forward chiefly by Israelis, of special West German responsibility. The argument has it that the West Germans, humiliated by guilt for the Nazi past, have been unable to mount an effective police effort against terrorism. That is supposed to explain why so much Arab terrorism takes place on West German soil, and equally why, when a crisis developed in Munich, the West German police bungled their ambush attempt.

Actually, the characteristic im-

puted to the West Germans is universal among the middle-class countries of the West. Really tough police tactics cannot be maintained on an enduring basis in this country or Italy or Great Britain or even France.

Security Standards

That is one of the reasons the law-and-order issue has vanished in the United States. It is one of the reasons security standards at the Home and Paris and London airports are so much below Israeli standards.

Indeed, perhaps the most serious danger to the world is the erosion of the law-and-order issue in the United States. It is one of the reasons security standards at the Home and Paris and London airports are so much below Israeli standards.

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## Includes Cut in Money Supply in Unveils EEC Stability Plan

7 (AP-DJ)—West moved to its Committee today a stability measure, including a reduction of rapidly expanding money supply, which the Bundesbank has termed much too high and a factor in promoting inflation.

The minister merely indicated that "concrete proposals for this should be worked out by central banks."

EEC central bank governors are to meet in Basel next Monday following the routine monthly conference Sunday of the Bank for International Settlements.

Government sources hinted that the expansion in the money supply might be combated through credit restrictions by means of higher interest rates.

This, the informants said, must be done "very carefully" and in such a manner that inflows of foreign exchange, especially dollars, be avoided.

Mr. Schmidt flew to London today with central bank president Karl Kluge to hold talks with Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The talks are to prepare for the Rome meetings in the money market.

Mr. Schmidt said that the Bundesbank to bill will be considered, however, at the central bank meeting to place a bill.

Proposals were the weekend meeting of experts with the Bundesbank. The proposals were approved last night, he said.

It did not say how

## Postpone Talks on Curbs

Sept. 7 (Reuters).—A further measure was taken to postpone talks on curbs on money supply. The Bundesbank, which had been expected to announce a new measure to curb money supply, has postponed the announcement until after the meeting of the EEC central bank governors in Basel next Monday.

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## U.S. Firm Seeks Holders of Its Eurobonds

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—A frantic hunt for the owners of \$20 million worth of apparently worthless Eurobonds issued by Commonwealth Overseas in 1969 is under way in Europe.

Hanging in the balance is a complex plan to restructure some \$120 million of debt run up by Commonwealth United Corp., the parent U.S. conglomerate, which will probably be forced into

and the September meeting in Washington of the International Monetary Fund.

After a four-hour talk with Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Barber said tonight they "both felt that the time has come for a determined effort to make real progress" toward reforming the international monetary system.

Mr. Barber said that both West Germany and Britain support the creation of the planned new European fund for monetary cooperation.

Meanwhile, the cabinet adopted a preliminary 1973 budget envisaging expenditures of 120.4 billion deutsche marks (about \$33 billion), an increase of 10.5 percent over 1972.

Mr. Schmidt noted that the increase equals the anticipated 1973 nominal growth in the gross national product.

He reported that a rise in 1974 spending of 8.5 percent to 130.8 billion DM is anticipated.

He indicated a 1973 budget deficit of 4.9 billion DM.

## IMF Report Sparks Fear Of Calls for Yen Revaluation

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Japanese monetary officials today expressed fears that the report of the International Monetary Fund on world monetary reform might serve to build up pressure for another revaluation of the yen.

They were particularly alarmed by the report's advocacy of symmetrical upward and downward adjustments of exchange rates by both surplus and deficit countries.

In the past, the adjustments have been largely asymmetrical, with deficit nations mainly bearing the burden of changing exchange rates, they said.

They pointed out that the new concept might be largely directed to Japan, which is currently the only advanced industrial nation running a large current account surplus of more than \$6 billion a year.

Commenting on the IMF report, Bank of Japan governor Tadashi Sasaki said no nation could be forced to alter its exchange rates, because changing of currency parities is a sovereign act.

He said the report, which lists various views, provides a basis for future discussions of the problems involved.

Mr. Sasaki said world attention would be inevitably focused on Japan's surplus and the U.S. deficit in future discussion of balance-of-payments problems.

The theme that surplus nations should also adjust their exchange rates to restore equilibrium

slowdown ends

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's protracted economic slowdown ended in August, with business activity returning to a normal level, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

It based its conclusion on a reading of its composite economic indicators which signaled a healthy economy for the first time since September 1970.

## ICI Profit Off 35.8 Percent In First Half But Sales Increase 8 Percent in Period

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—First-half group net profit plunged 35.8 percent at Imperial Chemical Industries although the second quarter showed a "considerable" improvement over the first quarter, the giant chemical concern said today.

Net profit in the first half was \$54 million, down from \$83 million in the same period a year earlier. ICI failed to report second-quarter profit, but since first-quarter earnings were earlier reported as \$18 million they totaled an indicated \$18 million in the second period.

ICI said first-quarter profit had been affected by the coal miners' strike.

The company declared an interim dividend of 6.5 pence a share, up from 6.25 pence the previous year, although it warned that this does not mean that the total 1972 payout will be higher than the 13.75 pence paid last year.

Sales Rise

The company said second-quarter sales rose 12 percent to \$443 million from \$395 million a year earlier, while first-half sales were up 8 percent at \$829 million from \$767 million.

Commenting on the results, ICI said that, apart from normal seasonal influences, the sharp reduction in Britain's fertilizer subsidy, effective June 1, led to unusually high sales of fertilizers in April and May.

ICI said difficulties in the fiber business, both in Britain and abroad, and increasing costs which include substantial amounts for streamlining measures and higher wages and salaries, continue to depress profits.

It said the 1972 figures do not take account of the floating of the pound on June 23, foreign currencies having been converted into sterling on the basis of the official parities ruling up to that date.

CFP Net Declines

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Cie. Française des Petroles said profit fell an estimated 1.7 percent in the first half, to 236 million francs from 247 million francs a year earlier.

The company said it sold 29.7 million metric tons of oil in the period, down 7.5 percent from the 1971 first half.

CFP said the decline resulted from nationalization of Iraq Petroleum Co., which stopped oil shipments at the end of the first half, and from reduced deliveries to Japanese customers due to the Japanese dock strike.

However, the company said sales in the third quarter show a clear improvement.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### China Orders Canadian Nickel

International Nickel Co. of Canada has received an order from China for 4,330 metric tons of nickel, valued at about \$13.3 million. A company spokesman says the order was received last week, prior to a 20-cent-a-pound price increase and that presumably the metal was sold at the former price of \$1.33 a pound. The order was placed by China National Metals & Minerals Import & Export Corp. in Peking.

### Mitsubishi Plans European Unit

Mitsubishi Corp., a major Japanese trading firm, will establish a subsidiary in Brussels on Oct. 1 to control its business operations in Europe, especially in the Common Market. The new firm, European Mitsubishi Corp., will control three subsidiaries in West Germany, France and Italy, the London branch of Mitsubishi Corp. and 12 representatives' offices in Europe.

### Sumitomo, Mitsui Firms in Venture

Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Machinery Co. has signed an agreement with Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. to set up an equally-owned joint firm in Japan to manufacture steam turbines and speed regulators for ships. The joint firm, Taro Turbine Mfg. Co., will be established in Kurashiki, western Japan, on Sept. 20. It is the first time that members of the rival Mitsui and Sumitomo groups have engaged in such a joint venture.

### EPA Clears Ford Engine

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has granted Ford Motor Co. authorization to market 1973 models equipped with its 351G engine. The EPA certification represents clearance for the first of 12 engine families used in Ford passenger cars and light trucks that had been held up by the agency because of improper adjustments of

prototype engines during testing earlier this year. The EPA says remaining engine families represented by new prototype test vehicles are nearing the end of their 50,000-mile durability runs with results expected for submission to the EPA "in the next two weeks for processing for final certification."

### Sumitomo Joins Luxembourg Bank

Sumitomo Bank Ltd. has acquired a 12.5 percent interest in St. P. Banque Européenne, a Luxembourg bank holding company. The Japanese concern joins seven major European banks in the Luxembourg venture, which was established in 1967. All participants own equal shares. Sumitomo acquired its interest via a capital increase, paying per value plus an undisclosed premium, officials say.

### Sony Expands TV Sales in Germany

Sony Corp. will continue to expand exports to West Germany of its trinitron color television sets, despite a suit filed by AEG-Telefunken alleging that the Sony sets contravene AEG's patent rights to the PAL system. Sony says it has already shipped 5,000 sets to Germany, is making preparations for additional shipments, and is working out plans to boost sales.

### U.S. Car Sales Hit August Record

Sales of U.S.-made cars in the final third of August set a record for that period, and sales in the full month were the highest for August since 1965. Sales of foreign-made cars were also high but the import totals still are trailing last year's marks. In the final third of August, the Big Four reported their dealers delivered 272,000 cars, a 10 percent increase. For the full month sales rose 11.8 percent, to 655,518 cars. Imports took 19 percent of the market compared with 21.7 percent a year earlier.

## One Dollar—

London (AP-DJ).—The late of closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

	Sept. 7, 1972	Today	Previous
sterling (per \$)	2.44 1/2	2.44 1/2	2.44 1/2
Belg. fr. 100	43.90-91	43.90-91	43.90-91
Swiss fr. 100	43.90-91	43.90-91	43.90-91
Denmark mark	3.1800-01	3.1800-01	3.1800-01
Danish krona	6.8800-01	6.8800-01	6.8800-01
Scandinavian	3.6800-01	3.6800-01	3.6800-01
Fr. fr. 100	4.83-25	4.83-25	4.83-25
Pr. fr. 100	5.0010-25	5.0010-25	5.0010-25
Gulden	2.3300-10	2.3300-10	2.3300-10
Irish pound	1.20-10	1.20-10	1.20-10
Lira	361.10-25	361.10-25	361.10-25
Peseta	33.4075-475	33.4075-475	33.4075-475
Schilling	21.80-30	21.80-30	21.80-30
Sw. krona	4.7250-50	4.7250-50	4.7250-50
Swiss franc	1.7375-25	1.7375-25	1.7375-25
Yen	361.10	361.10	361.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

## Soviets Prepare to Order U.S.-Made Machine Tools

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union's delegation to the international machine tool show here is conducting negotiations that could result in the purchase of more than \$20 million of machine tools from U.S. manufacturers, G. G. Ignatyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet import agency, told a press conference today.

He said only a few details remain to be settled on proposed purchase of \$20 million to \$30 million worth of tools from Cross Co. The tools would be used to machine brake drums for heavy trucks produced at the Moscow truck factory.

He said negotiations are also in progress with Jones & Lamson Co. and Ex-Cello Corp. and indicated that the Soviet group is also in contact with other U.S. tool manufacturers.

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### Commonwealth Problem

"The problem," Commonwealth United chairman Louis J. Nicastro said in an interview here today, "is how to communicate with people we do not know, how to reach hundreds of debenture holders to advise them that we have made an offer and how to get before them the important facts they must have in order to understand and properly assess the offer."

What worries him is that ignorance of the offer among the Eurobond holders may cause the entire plan—over two years in the making—to collapse. The exchange offer—extended for a month to Sept. 30—requires the acceptance of at least 85 percent of the creditors, although this may be altered by a New York federal court.

In an effort to get the offer to bondholders, Mr. Nicastro said he has set up interviews at 150 banks in 18 European cities on the theory that the banks may be holding some of the bonds on behalf of their clients.

Mr. Nicastro was president of Seeburg Corp. when it was taken over by Commonwealth in 1968 and headed the conglomerate until he resigned in early 1969. He took over again in January, 1970, when the firm was on the threshold of disaster, saying that he felt "a moral responsibility" to put it on its feet.

The current exchange offer calls for Commonwealth to spin off Seeburg in return for cash and

securities, which will be used to pay off its debts. In this connection, it is offering to exchange each \$1,000 face-valued Eurobond and accrued interest for 932 shares of Seeburg Industries common stock and three warrants to purchase Seeburg shares at \$17.50 each. The warrants would be good for seven years.

In all, 218 million shares of Seeburg common stock will have been issued to pay off creditors, of which 600,000 shares have gone to retire its Eurobonds and five U.S. bond issues, which have a total face amount of \$80 million.

The Eurobond was floated at a time when IOG had pretensions about expanding into the investment banking business. When Commonwealth began to have difficulties, IOG affiliates along with Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. of London and the bank's managers, Banque Rothschild of France and Guinness Mahon & Co. of London—together lent the company \$26.3 million in an effort to keep it afloat.

Most of this money—more than 75 percent apparently—was put up by IOG, as it will come out of the exchange offer owning 31.9 percent of Seeburg Industries. However, included in this percentage is the shares it will get for taking over a \$1.3 million Commonwealth bank loan (to the Bank of New York) and \$875,000 it will put up in cash to get Seeburg afloat.

Name to Change

Mr. Nicastro will be chief executive of both Seeburg and Commonwealth—whose name would be changed to Iota Industries after a reverse 10-for-1 stock split—and will be required to invest about \$1.3 million of his own in Seeburg.

Seeburg will continue to manufacture vending equipment, coin operated phonographs (jukeboxes), musical instruments and hearing aids. Iota will retain its entertainment operations, an interest in a real estate partnership and about a 2 percent interest in Seeburg.

In the six months ended June 30, Commonwealth reported a loss of \$1.67 million, down from the \$2.83 million loss in the year-ago period. The operating results of the Seeburg division showed a profit of \$3.92 million in the first half, up from \$3.31 million in the year-ago half.

## Discount Rate Cut By Netherlands

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—The official Dutch discount rate was cut today to 3 percent from 4 percent, the Netherlands Bank announced.

The tariff was lowered because of ample resources on the money market, the bank said. The Netherlands Bank also announced that from Sept. 23 a compulsory cash reserve of 2 percent of commercial banks' resources will have to be deposited for at least 30 days. This measure was planned in full cooperation with Holland's banking organizations to fight inflation, the bank said.

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## Mutual Funds

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## European Markets

Corp Led	16,253 71.79	Inv Gold	10.71 N.L.	PuNam Funds	1.83	Alleg	13.11 64.3
Jr Corp	15,635 76.70	Inv Indle	7.41	Cow	10.62 11.7	Almg	8.11
Jr Corp	15,635 76.70	Inv Bldg	10.70 13.55	Euall	10.61 12.93	Techv	8.11
Jr Wdly	6.14 6.72	Invstas	7.16	Georg	15.41 17.95	Trux	14.20 15.72
Jr Wdly	7.55 8.53	IDS Grl	7.21	Grwin	15.40 13.63	Wauld	12.39 13.16
Davey Fed	16.23 N.L.	IDS mdl	7.16 7.79	Ircon	8.48 9.21	Welln	12.10 13.52
Davey Fed	16.23 N.L.	MUll	10.71 11.61	Invest	10.67 11.66	Windr	9.61 10.15
Davey Fed	16.23 N.L.	Prog	5.80 5.40	Visto	11.53 12.84	Wist Ind	4.24 5.95
Delaware Group	7.07 N.L.	Sluch	21.64 23.35	Vowag	10.22 12.06	Wircp Fed	6.37 7.14
Decal	11.85 12.98	Specd	9.55 10.13	Peave	10.97 12.00	Wmifed	4.74 5.11
De'vnt	12.38 14.08	Var Py	9.38 10.10	Pintree	15.75 16.79	Wisc Fed	4.12 5.21
Dello	7.75 8.47	Inv Resh	6.29 6.36	Seglars	3.50 N.L.	Ziegler	11.25 12.20
Dell Cdn	7.24 5.14						
Dwyg Cox	16.97 N.L.						

Dec	188.90	190.00	188.60	187.70	187.40
Feb	190.60	192.50	190.50	190.50	191.40
Apr	192.70	194.10	192.40	191.70	194.45
Jun	194.50	196.70	194.10	194.10	195.20
Aug	196.90	197.10	195.40	194.00	195.20
Oct	—	—	—	—	—
Dec	197.90	199.80	199.80	199.70	199.10

C LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Oct	34.05	34.05	34.05	34.20	33.80
Dec	33.25	33.50	33.25	33.40	33.90
Feb	36.50	36.27	35.92	36.37	36.25
Apr	36.50	36.37	36.37	36.50	36.45
Jun	36.50	36.70	36.25	36.70	36.50
Aug	36.60	36.72	36.35	36.37	36.45

Sales: Oct 8,207; Nov 1,444; Dec 1,647; Feb 1,422; Apr 1,555; Jun 1,165; Aug 1,351.

S SHELL EGGS					
Oct	38.30	38.30	38.35	39.00	38.00
Dec	34.90	35.45	34.40	35.40	34.90
Nov	40.10	40.40	39.55	40.40	39.90
Dec	41.25	41.40	41.70	40.40	41.25
Jan	41.50	42.00	41.25	41.45	41.25

## Market Summary

Sept. 7, 1973

### Most Active New York

Longf. Exp	213,300	42 1/4	- 7/8
Guil Oil	112,200	21 1/4	- 1/8
Charmelin	112,200	21 1/4	- 1/8
Kressa SS	91,500	45 3/4	- 1/4
Con Int	81,200	14 1/2	+ 1/8
Curitts Wrt	91,200	50 3/4	- 1/4
Warner Com	110,000	30 3/4	- 1/4
Bunch Lb	79,000	14 1/2	+ 1/8
Am Tel&Tel	76,900	43 3/4	- 1/4
Griffin Ind	70,000	30 1/4	- 1/4
Saxon Ind	67,400	14 1/2	+ 1/8
Litton Ind	65,900	11 1/4	- 1/8
AMF Inc	64,500	21 1/4	- 1/8
Co'ron Pen	64,200	51 1/4	- 1/4
Tesaco Inc	61,400	34 1/4	- 1/4

Volume, all stocks	1,090,000	shares
Volume, 15 stocks	1,379,000	shares
Volume, 10 stocks	1,291,000	shares
Average price	21.66	per share
New 1972 highs	15.10%	83.4%
Issues traded in	3,748	
Advances, 518	declines, 848	unchanged, 382

N.Y. stock index	60.68	-0.18
Industrial	85.71	-0.17
Composite	47.78	-0.17
Utility	37.83	-0.09
Finance	79.01	-0.46

### Most Active—American

Amor Inc	165,000	3 1/4	- 1/8
AmesDep 51	51,000	2 1/4	- 1/8
Kunkin Oil	50,800	18 1/4	- 1/4
Chemp Inc	46,500	16 1/4	- 1/4
Honey Co	51,400	4 1/4	+ 1/8
Guardian In	47,100	26	- 1/4
Con Int	81,200	8 1/4	- 1/8
Penn Rl Est	29,000	12 1/4	- 1/8
Am Irgent	26,600	—	—
Sore Co Int	26,500	1 1/4	- 1/8

Approx total stock volume	2,640,000
Stock prices year ago	4,223.88

### Stock Index Year Index:

High	Low	Close
26.21	26.41	26.49

### Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	963.73	968.02	957.41	962.45
20 Trn	221.00	221.00	221.77	222.07
15 Ind	110.67	111.04	110.77	111.07
65 S&P	215.92	217.05	213.24	215.07

### Standard & Poor's

Index	High	Low	Close	N.C.
43 Industrials	124.30	122.15	123.34	123.30
20 Railroads	47.39	47.85	47.07	47.00
33 Utilities	55.05	55.43	55.57	55.41
500 Stocks	110.55	109.71	110.25	110.25

[illegible][illegible]











## East Germany Wins Track Double

## Milburn, Matthews Triumph, U.S., Soviet Split Four Golds

By Jesse Abramson  
MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The United States, the Soviet Union and East Germany each won two gold medals in track and field today as the Olympic Games resumed a full schedule.

The Olympic five-ringed flag was at half-staff for the 11 Israeli athletes slain yesterday by Arab terrorists.

A crowd of 80,000 in the stadium saw Rod Milburn of Baton Rouge, La., clear over 10 obstacles of the 110-meter high hurdles in 13.2 seconds, equaling the oldest record in track.

Vincent Matthews of Brooklyn, N.Y., ran off with the 400-meter run in 44.7 seconds and defeated the favored Wayne Collett of Santa Monica, Calif., by four tenths.

Both then drew boos and loud whistles for clenching on the gold medalist's podium as the U.S. flag went up and the "Star Spangled Banner" was played.

On their way off the field, Collett responded to the boos by extending his right fist in the black power salute.

## Protests Denied

"So what?" said Matthews later, "that's the way we greet everyone as we walk in the village. I simply don't understand what the boos were about. We were making no demonstration of any kind."

The Soviet team matched the U.S. double gold. Anatoly Bondarchuk, a 37-year-old veteran who has dominated the hammer throw for years, heaved the 16-pound ball and chain 247 feet 8 inches, for an Olympic record, on his first of six tosses. It stood up.

East Germany's Jochem Sachse, in a duel with Vadim Khmelnitsky of the Soviet Union, won the

silver medal with a final throw of 245-11, three feet ahead of his rival.

The other Soviet winner was Nadezhda Chishova, a 26-year-old engineer, by far the class of the women's shotput. She redeemed her poor showing four years ago by powering the 8.8-pound ball 69 feet, also on her first try. This broke the official and the pending record, her own, by more than a foot.

**Double in Dashes**  
In two other finals on this big track day, Mrs. Renate Stecher of East Germany added the 200-meter crown to the one for 100 meters she won last week. She completed the sprint double as Valeri Borovoy of the Soviet Union did by winning every heat she ran and equaling the world record of 22.4 seconds.

Monika Zehrt, a 19-year-old East German, added the 400-meter title with an Olympic-record 51.1 seconds.

**Distance Star, Late for Heat, Is Disqualified**  
MUNICH, Sept. 7 (Reuters). An Ethiopian distance star, Merus Kifter, collapsed in tears in the arms of his coach in the Olympic stadium today after he missed his heat in the 5,000 meters and was disqualified.

Kifter, who won the bronze medal in the 10,000 meters, said that West German officials had failed to take him to the starting point in time for the race.

With all the stadium lights on, a large field of deathly men wound up, late as usual, the first half of the 10-event test. East Germany's Joachim Kirst, the favorite, led with 4,364 points and seemed headed for victory at about 8,100 points when the last five events are held.

In the 5,000-meter trial heats, all the favorites came through. East Putnamans, the Belgian who ran second in the 10,000 meters, set an Olympic record of 13:31.5 while 12 of the 14 finalists ran faster than the 13:39.6 of Vladimir Kuts 16 years ago in Melbourne. That was the longest standing Olympic track record.

**No Move to Win**  
Steve Prefontaine of Oregon, the U.S. hope in this race, qualified in 13:38.6 behind Putnamans, trailing the lead with the Belgian and making no serious effort to win when Putnamans sprinted in the homestretch. The serious effort will come on Sunday.

A world record went to Ludmila Bragina of the Soviet Union when she ran a 1,500-meter trial in 4:05.1, eclipsing her own three-day-old mark.

The premier male 1,500-meter runner—Kenya's Kip Keino, the American Jim Ryun and Finland's Pekka Vasala—start their qualifying tomorrow, with semifinals and a final in the next two days.

Milburn, a Southern University junior, ran the hurdles the way he was expected to. For two years he never lost a race and was the best bet for these Games until he lost in the U.S. trials and saved his place on the team by an inch.

Milburn wasn't off too fast today and grazed three hurdles, but a great hurdler was to skin the hurdles that close if he wants the gold medal. By the fifth, Milburn was in front and there was no catching him.

He won by a lung yard from Guy Durr of France. Tom Hill of Jonesboro, Ark., rallying from a poor start, was third and the defender, Willie Davenport of Baton Rouge, placed fourth.

"I'm retiring," Milburn said, "I'm going to play football this fall, and prove I can play in the pros." He's 5-11 and weighs 175 pounds.

The 24-year-old Matthews, who won a gold medal on the world record 4x100-meter relay in 1968, retired in 1969 but took up running again last winter.

Using Collett as a pace guide, Matthews hit the stretch three yards in front. He tired at the end from his fierce drive, but his strength rescued him and Collett could not overhaul him.

What had seemed a certain U.S. sweep was wrecked when John Smith of Los Angeles pulled a tender right hamstring in the first 30 yards. A Kenyan, Julius Sang, who goes to North Carolina Central University, placed third.



**TAKING THE STAND**—Olympic 400-meter gold medalist Vincent Matthews of New York City (right) stands informally on victory stand with silver medalist Wayne Collett of Santa Monica, Calif., as American national anthem is played. Collett, barefoot, has shoes behind back.

## Collett Gives Black Power Salute

## 2 U.S. Sprinters Are Boos For Ignoring Victory Ritual

From Wire Dispatches  
MUNICH, Sept. 7.—Vincent Matthews and Wayne Collett, who finished first and second in the 400-meter run today, were booed in the Olympic Stadium after they failed to stand at attention during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner at the victory ceremony.

Matthews won the race in 44.7 seconds, and was joined by Collett on the No. 2 podium for the ceremony. The two Americans did not face the Stars and Stripes during the playing of the anthem, but stood with hands on hips and talked to each other. The third-place finisher, Julius Sang of Kenya, stood at attention.

The capacity crowd of 84,000 booed the two black Americans as they walked back to the locker room, casually swinging their medals. Collett's answer was to give the clenched-fist black power salute. Most hoos followed.

The incident was similar to one at Mexico City in 1968, when Tommie Smith and John Carlos gave the salute during the 200-meter ceremony.

Matthews said after the race: "I was not protesting at all." He said that he and Collett did not understand the crowd's attitude and denied that the casual stance on the victory podium had been significant.

"If we had a reason to protest we could have done a better job than just stand on the podium," he asserted.

Matthews said that he had "meant no disrespect to the flag" and that he had been "mad" about several things, chiefly that a magazine picked him to finish "fifth or sixth" in the race.

A spokesman for the U.S. team said that if any action was to be taken against Collett and Matthews it would have to be decided by their coach, Bill Bowdman.

**Yachting Postponed**  
KIEL, West Germany, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Olympic yachting races for the Flying Dutchman, Tempest and Star classes were called off after two hours on Kiel Fjord today because of fog and poor winds. The other three classes had not begun. All six final regattas have been rescheduled for tomorrow.

## U.S. 5 Wins Over Italy By 68-38

## Will Meet Russia, Which Nips Cuba

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The United States coasted to a 68-38 victory tonight over Italy to enter the Olympic basketball finals against the Soviet Union.

Earlier in the day, the Russians came from behind to down Cuba, 97-61. The Americans and the Russians will meet Saturday night, with the United States seeking its eighth successive gold medal in basketball.

Cuba and Italy will play tomorrow night for the bronze medal. The U.S. team had no problems with the Italians, hitting well from outside over a zone defense. The U.S. defensive effort was so strong that, until the last five minutes of the game, the Italians were able to penetrate for only one successful shot inside 10 feet.

**No Losses Since 1936**  
It was the 63d consecutive victory for the United States in Olympic basketball play, dating to 1936.

Ivan Bisson was high scorer for Italy with six points and Jim Forbes had 14 to lead the U.S. team.

The Russians had a tougher struggle to qualify against the Cubans, who dominated most of the first half but were finally worn down by the Russians' superior height and weight.

In another match, Puerto Rico got a chance to take fifth place by beating Brazil, 57-33. The Puerto Ricans will play Saturday against Yugoslavia, the world champions, which beat Czechoslovakia, 66-53, earlier today.

In late action last night, Poland whipped Spain, 87-73, to clinch at least 10th place. Poland will face Australia in a game for 19th to lead the winners and Cliff Layk scored 18 points for Spain.

**Russia Captures Team Dressage; West Germany 2d**  
MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP)—Russia won the gold medal in team dressage today, preventing the West German equestrian squad from winning its third straight Olympic title in the event. The West Germans got the silver medal and a Swedish team of three women took the bronze.

The Russians finished with a total of 5,095 points to 5,083 for the West Germans. The Swedish team, led by Mats Wilander, finished with 5,078 points. The West German team, led by Hans-Peter von Knorring, finished with 5,071 points.

Elena Petukhova, riding Epel, led the Russians with 1,747 points. She was second in individual performance behind Liselott Lindsehoff of West Germany, riding Pfaff. She totaled 1,763 points.

## Dutchman Wins Olympic Gold In Road Cycling

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Henkie Kuiper of the Netherlands, today won the Olympic road cycling race after breaking away some 35 kilometers from the finish.

Australia's Kevin Saffron won a four-man sprint for second place, with Spaniard Jaime Enealomo taking third for the bronze medal.

Kuiper, 23, winner of the Tour of Britain earlier this year, covered the 182.4 kilometers (113 miles) in 4 hours 14 minutes 37 seconds to win by 27 seconds from the Australian.

Kuiper was clear starting the eighth and final lap of the 22.8-kilometer circuit. With four kilometers to go, he was 40 seconds ahead.

There was a pile-up when the main group started the fifth lap. Magnus Usvirta of Finland and Jan Smeyers of Poland were taken to a hospital.



Henkie Kuiper  
breakaway threat

## Will Face Hungarian

## Evans, a British Lightweight, Gains Semifinals in Boxing

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP)—Lightweight Ralph Evans beat Chanyalew Halle of Ethiopia today, assuring Britain of at least a third bronze boxing medal.

Evans, 18, a brickyard worker born in Wales, advances to the semifinals. He knocked down the Ethiopian with a sharp right hand to the face round and then dominated the fight, although his nose and mouth were bloodied in an exchange in the second round.

His semifinal opponent will be Gyorgy Gedo of Hungary, who seemed a clearer victor over Russia's Vladimir Ivanov than the 3-2 decision by the judges would indicate.

Philip Warrings, a featherweight from Kenya, also advanced to the semifinals, winning a 4-1 decision over Jounko Lindberg of Finland. The Kenyan dropped Lindberg with a right hand in the second round and used a fast left jab to pile up points.

Antonio Rubio of Spain was disqualified at 1 minute of the second round in his featherweight bout with Clemente Rojas of Colombia for an apparently unintentional low blow. The referee ruled, however, that the left hook to the groin was deliberate. The crowd shouted angrily when the decision was announced.

**Survives 2 Knockdowns**  
A U.S. light flyweight, Ray Seales, weathered two knockdowns and came back to win a split decision over Andres Molina of Cuba, assuring the United States of at least a third bronze medal in boxing.

Molina dominated Seales in the first round, scoring a standing count with a left hook. He scored with short rights and lefts and then knocked Seales to the canvas with a right hand.

The Cuban was warned for hitting with the heel of his hand, then was penalized a point when he again slapped at the American boxer. It was probably this point that brought Seales the victory. The crowd booed the decision.

Seales' semifinal opponent will be Vladimir Vulin of Yugoslavia who won a unanimous decision over Graham Moughton of Britain.

Witold Stachurski, a Polish middleweight, had a clear lead on points at one minute to go in the third round when the ring physician stopped his fight with Reima Virtanen of Finland because of a cut under the Poles' left eye.

Prince Amartei of Ghana will be Virtanen's semifinal opponent. He defeated Foul Kavounas of Denmark on a 3-2 decision.

Amartei threw more punches than the Dane, but the Dane seemed the more effective boxer. The Soviet Union's boxing team came close to elimination when Nikolai Animov, a light-heavyweight, lost a decision to Isaac Khumria of Nigeria. The judges made the score 3-2 for the African.

In bouts tonight, U Gil Kim of North Korea moved to the semifinals with a second-round knock-out over a Ugandan, James Odwor, in a light-flyweight bout.

His next opponent will be Spaniard Enrique Rodriguez who out-pointed Cuban, Rafael Carbonell, 4-1.

Andras Botos, a Hungarian, and Boris Koustenov, a Russian, both scored 4-1 victories to qualify to meet in the featherweight semifinals. Botos defeated Kazuo Kobayashi of Japan while the Russian defeated Gabriel Fometcu of Romania.

A major confrontation between the Americans and the Cubans ended in victory for U.S. middleweight Marvin Johnson, who won a 5-0 victory over Alejandro Montoya.

## Russian Women Win Gold in Volleyball

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union Women's volleyball team won its second straight gold medal today by beating Japan, 15-11, 4-15, 15-11, 9-15, 15-11. The loss gave Japan its second straight silver medal in women's volleyball. The bronze medal was won by North Korea, which beat South Korea, 15-7, 15-9, 15-9.

**Olympic time is LONGINES time**

## Review of Ruling on De Mont Is Planned by IOC Today

From Wire Dispatches  
MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP)—The executive board of the International Olympic Committee agreed today to review its decision to strip Rick De Mont, the Olympic 400-meter freestyle swimming champion, of his gold medal.

The IOC said yesterday that De Mont would lose the medal because of traces of a drug—ephedrine—in his tests. The 16-year-old U.S. swimmer admitted that he had taken tablets containing ephedrine to ease an asthmatic condition. He has been taking the medication for two years, he said.

Mrs. Monique Berlioux, an IOC director, said the championship would be declared vacant.

Brad Cooper of Australia, who finished second, will get the silver medal awarded him after the race. Earlier this week Olympic officials said the gold medal would go to Cooper if it was taken from De Mont. Steve Genter, an American, was third in the race, and Tom McBrean, an American, was fourth.

The executive board discussed the matter this morning and said it would meet tomorrow to listen to Clifford Buck, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee. This indicated that a U.S. appeal or protest was being considered. De Mont returned to the United States today still apparently in possession of the gold medal.

De Mont left on the first of four chartered planes that will fly back the U.S. team between now and Tuesday. Today's flight carried about 100 competitors and officials.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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"OE TURNER LOS LATROS"

**TRACK AND FIELD**  
World Record (WR)  
Olympic Record (OR)  
MEN'S 800-METER RUN  
Qualifiers for Final  
HEAT ONE—1. Mohamed Gammoudi, Tunisia, 1:34.0; 2. David Bedford, Britain, 1:34.6; 3. Emil Putnamans, Belgium, 1:35.0; 4. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 1:35.2; 5. Harald Norpoth, West Germany, 1:35.4; 6. Javier Alvarez, Spain, 1:35.8.  
HEAT THREE—1. Ian McCafferty, Great Britain, 1:36.2; 2. Per Balke, Norway, 1:36.8; 3. Jukka Vaahtonen, Finland, 1:37.1; 4. John Stewart, Britain, 1:37.3; 5. Mariano Haro, Spain, 1:37.8; 6. J. Vassilios, Greece, 1:38.4.  
HEAT FIVE—1. Lasse Viren, 1:38.4; 2. Nikolai Artyukhin, Russia, 1:38.4; 3. J. Vassilios, Greece, 1:38.4; 4. J. Vassilios, Greece, 1:38.4.  
MEN'S 110-METER HURDLES  
Qualifiers for Final  
HEAT ONE—1. Rod Milburn, U.S., 1:32.6 (WR); 2. Guy Durr, France, 1:34.1; 3. Thomas Hill, U.S., 1:34.8; 4. Willie Davenport, U.S., 1:35.0; 5. Fred Silebeck, East Germany, 1:37.1; 6. Leszek Wodzyński, Poland, 1:37.2; 7. Lombari Medvedev, Czechoslovakia, 1:37.8; 8. Petr Czech, Czechoslovakia, 1:38.8.  
MEN'S 400-METER RUN  
Qualifiers for Final  
HEAT ONE—1. Vincent Matthews, U.S., 44.7; 2. Wayne Collett, U.S., 44.9; 3. Julius Sang, Kenya, 44.9; 4. Charles Asati, Kenya, 45.1; 5. Fred Silebeck, East Germany, 45.1; 6. Markku Kukkonen, Finland, 45.4; 7. Karl Rony, West Germany, 45.9; 8. John Smith, U.S., retired.  
MEN'S HANDBALL  
Qualifiers for Final  
HEAT ONE—1. East Germany, 25-20; 2. Japan, 24-20; 3. West Germany, 24-20; 4. U.S., 24-20; 5. Czechoslovakia, 24-20; 6. Soviet Union, 24-20; 7. Poland, 24-20; 8. Romania, 24-20; 9. Bulgaria, 24-20; 10. Korea, 24-20; 11. Cuba, 24-20; 12. Australia, 24-20; 13. Hungary, 24-20; 14. Italy, 24-20; 15. Spain, 24-20; 16. France, 24-20; 17. Argentina, 24-20; 18. Mexico, 24-20; 19. Canada, 24-20; 20. Japan, 24-20; 21. Korea, 24-20; 22. Cuba, 24-20; 23. Australia, 24-20; 24. Hungary, 24-20; 25. Italy, 24-20; 26. Spain, 24-20; 27. France, 24-20; 28. Argentina, 24-20; 29. Mexico, 24-20; 30. Canada, 24-20; 31. Japan, 24-20; 32. Korea, 24-20; 33. Cuba, 24-20; 34. Australia, 24-20; 35. Hungary, 24-20; 36. Italy, 24-20; 37. Spain, 24-20; 38. France, 24-20; 39. Argentina, 24-20; 40. Mexico, 24-20; 41. Canada, 24-20; 42. Japan, 24-20; 43. Korea, 24-20; 44. Cuba, 24-20; 45. Australia, 24-20; 46. Hungary, 24-20; 47. Italy, 24-20; 48. Spain, 24-20; 49. France, 24-20; 50. Argentina, 24-20; 51. Mexico, 24-20; 52. Canada, 24-20; 53. Japan, 24-20; 54. Korea, 24-20; 55. Cuba, 24-20; 56. Australia, 24-20; 57. Hungary, 24-20; 58. Italy, 24-20; 59. Spain, 24-20; 60. France, 24-20; 61. Argentina, 24-20; 62. Mexico, 24-20; 63. Canada, 24-20; 64. Japan, 24-20; 65. Korea, 24-20; 66. Cuba, 24-20; 67. Australia, 24-20; 68. Hungary, 24-20; 69. Italy, 24-20; 70. Spain, 24-20; 71. France, 24-20; 72. Argentina, 24-20; 73. Mexico, 24-20; 74. Canada, 24-20; 75. Japan, 24-20; 76. Korea, 24-20; 77. Cuba, 24-20; 78. Australia, 24-20; 79. Hungary, 24-20; 80. Italy, 24-20; 81. Spain, 24-20; 82. France, 24-20; 83. Argentina, 24-20; 84. Mexico, 24-20; 85. Canada, 24-20; 86. Japan, 24-20; 87. Korea, 24-20; 88. Cuba, 24-20; 89. Australia, 24-20; 90. Hungary, 24-20; 91. Italy, 24-20; 92. Spain, 24-20; 93. France, 24-20; 94. Argentina, 24-20; 95. Mexico, 24-20; 96. Canada, 24-20; 97. Japan, 24-20; 98. Korea, 24-20; 99. Cuba, 24-20; 100. Australia, 24-20; 101. Hungary, 24-20; 102. Italy, 24-20; 103. Spain, 24-20; 104. France, 24-20; 105. Argentina, 24-20; 106. Mexico, 24-20; 107. Canada, 24-20; 108. Japan, 24-20; 109. Korea, 24-20; 110. Cuba, 24-20; 111. Australia, 24-20; 112. Hungary, 24-20; 113. Italy, 24-20; 114. Spain, 24-20; 115. France, 24-20; 116. Argentina, 24-20; 117. Mexico, 24-20; 118. Canada, 24-20; 119. Japan, 24-20; 120. Korea, 24-20; 121. Cuba, 24-20; 122. Australia, 24-20; 123. Hungary, 24-20; 124. Italy, 24-20; 125. Spain, 24-20; 126. France, 24-20; 127. Argentina, 24-20; 128. Mexico, 24-20; 129. Canada, 24-20; 130. Japan, 24-20; 131. Korea, 24-20; 132. Cuba, 24-20; 133. Australia, 24-20; 134. Hungary, 24-20; 135. Italy, 24-20; 136. Spain, 24-20; 137. France, 24-20; 138. Argentina, 24-20; 139. Mexico, 24-20; 140. Canada, 24-20; 141. Japan, 24-20; 142. Korea, 24-20; 143. Cuba, 24-20; 144. Australia, 24-20; 145. Hungary, 24-20; 146. Italy, 24-20; 147. Spain, 24-20; 148. France, 24-20; 149. Argentina, 24-20; 150. Mexico, 24-20; 151. Canada, 24-20; 152. Japan, 24-20; 153. Korea, 24-20; 154. Cuba, 24-20; 155. Australia, 24-20; 156. Hungary, 24-20; 157. Italy, 24-20; 158. Spain, 24-20; 159. France, 24-20; 160. Argentina, 24-20; 161. Mexico, 24-20; 162. Canada, 24-20; 163. Japan, 24-20; 164. Korea, 24-20; 165. Cuba, 24-20; 166. Australia, 24-20; 167. Hungary, 24-20; 168. Italy, 24-20; 169. Spain, 24-20; 170. France, 24-20; 171. Argentina, 24-20; 172. Mexico, 24-20; 173. Canada, 24-20; 174. Japan, 24-20; 175. Korea, 24-20; 176. Cuba, 24-20; 177. Australia, 24-20; 178. Hungary, 24-20; 179. Italy, 24-20; 180. Spain, 24-20; 181. France, 24-20; 182. Argentina, 24-20; 183. Mexico, 24-20; 184. Canada, 24-20; 185. Japan, 24-20; 186. Korea, 24-20; 187. Cuba, 24-20; 188. Australia, 24-20; 189. Hungary, 24-20; 190. Italy, 24-20; 191. Spain, 24-20; 192. France, 24-20; 193. Argentina, 24-20; 194. Mexico, 24-20; 195. Canada, 24-20; 196. Japan, 24-20; 197. Korea, 24-20; 198. Cuba, 24-20; 199. Australia, 24-20; 200. Hungary, 24-20; 201. Italy, 24-20; 202. Spain, 24-20; 203. France, 24-20; 204. Argentina, 24-20; 205. Mexico, 24-20; 206. Canada, 24-20; 207. Japan, 24-20; 208. Korea, 24-20; 209. Cuba, 24-20; 210. Australia, 24-20; 211. Hungary, 24-20; 212. Italy, 24-20; 213. Spain, 24-20; 214. France, 24-20; 215. Argentina, 24-20; 216. Mexico, 24-20; 217. Canada, 24-20; 218. Japan, 24-20; 219. Korea, 24-20; 220. Cuba, 24-20; 221. Australia, 24-20; 222. Hungary, 24-20; 223. Italy, 24-20; 224. Spain, 24-20; 225. France, 24-20; 226. Argentina, 24-20; 227. Mexico, 24-20; 228. Canada, 24-20; 229. Japan, 24-20; 230. Korea, 24-20; 231. Cuba, 24-20; 232. Australia, 24-20; 233. Hungary, 24-20; 234. Italy, 24-20; 235. Spain, 24-20; 236. France



## Russia Ties Canada, 4-4

The IOC upheld the decision of the International Amateur Basketball Federation that a Puerto Rican player, Miguel Coll, should be disqualified from the Olympic basketball tournament for taking drugs. The banning of Coll—who said he used a cough mixture containing an amphetamine—did not affect his team's results, including a 79-74 upset of Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, Oscar Robertson of the NBA's Milwaukee Bucks and John Havlicek of the Boston Celtics told a House judiciary subcommittee that congressional approval of the merger would not be in the players' interests.

The NFL Dallas Cowboys traded their punter, Ron Widby, and a defensive back, Ike Thomas, to Green Bay for a future draft choice. Widby had lost out to Mary Bateman, a rookie. The Redskins traded John Hilton, a reserve tight end, to Detroit for a draft choice. The Lions needed help because of the injury to their star, Charlie Sanders, whose first replacement is Craig Cotton.

[illegible]

## Ashe Routs Smith in Straight Sets

The NFL Dallas Cowboys traded their punter, Ron Widby, and a defensive back, Ike Thomas, to Green Bay for a future draft choice. Widby had lost out to Larry Bateman, a rookie. The Redskins traded John Elton, a serve tight end, to Detroit for a draft choice. The Lions needed help because of the injury to their star, Charlie Sanders, whose first placement is Craig Cotton.

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## Major League Leaders

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un. L. A. 11-5, 687; 2.85; Bräun,  
un. 13-5, 894, 2.44; Diener, Housi-  
n. 7, 655, 3.03; McAndrew, N. Y., 10-5,  
G. 2.19.

**STRICKEDTS**—Carlton, Phil., 253;  
Water, N. Y., 199; Kirby, S. D., 169;  
Mikins, Ch., 168; Gibson, St. L., 168.

**STRICKEDTS**—N. Ron, Cal., 2  
Lolich, Det., 367; G. Ferry, Cleve.  
Coleman, Det., 124; Björsten, M.  
179.

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Brindley, Gossage 151, Kealey 153, Romo 161, O'Toole 164, and Herrmann 164						
Brady 113-131, MR-Rudd 116th, Jackson 123d.						
Minneapolis .....	007	104	011	5	18	0
Cleveland .....	000	100	010	2	7	1
Bell, Sanders 171, and Rodrigues; Wilcox, Butler 175, Bennigan 171, Farmer 181, Colbert 191, Riddingerberger 181 and Fosse, W-Bell 12-1, L-Wilcox 17-121, MR-Briggs 116th, Scott 115th, Nettles 113th.						

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## Observer

## Cristoforo McGovern

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Many persons who admire President Nixon have objected to the anti-Nixon bias in the "Nixonian History of America," which was published more the other day. They demand, as the name of the play, an equally biased American history according to Senator McGovern.



Baker

Regrettably the "McGovern History of America" is not yet ready for publication, and may not be before Election Day, if ever. The authors ran into difficulty in the very first chapter—"Columbus Discovers America"—and despite writing many thousands of pages, have still not completed it. This chapter has, however, been revised "Columbus Tries to Discover America."

Space limitations and good taste forbid reproducing verbatim what has been written so far, but a summary of their history may indicate some of the problems:

After obtaining money from Queen Isabella for the purpose of discovering America, Columbus bought two ships called the *Rosa* and the *Conchita*, and went to the port city of Palos to meet his crew and sail for America.

They had scarcely cleared the harbor when the *Rosa* began to sink. It went down in record time—divers later discovered that nobody had bothered to put the stoppers in the enlisted men's bathtubs—and Columbus had to wait in the water for the *Conchita* to rescue him.

Since he had neglected to put anybody in charge aboard the *Conchita*, however, the crew were still arguing about who had the right to order the lifeboats over the side when the ship disappeared over the horizon, outward bound for the Canary Islands, leaving Columbus to swim for shore.

When Columbus returned to Isabella's palace to get more money, the queen's advisors were angry and impatient. They told her that Columbus could never discover America. They said he bought ships without making sure there were plugs in the bath-

tubs. They said he couldn't organize a crew. They said he surrounded himself with crackpots. Unless the queen dumped Columbus and retained another explorer very quickly, they told her, America would be discovered by John Cabot for England or Francisco Villon for France before Spain could get out of the harbor.

Columbus replied with a fantastic promise. To the queen he said, "Just give me ships and cargo, and hang me up until I'm dead if I don't bring back Christopher Columbus." She told Columbus he would have to win the support of King Ferdinand, who had been suiting ever since the queen had refused to seat him at the famous audience which had produced the *Rosa* and the *Conchita*.

Columbus went down to King Ferdinand of Spain to make peace. The king, who was always the soul of courtesy, served Columbus an excellent lunch of roast chicken of two, but he refused to step outside the gates and let the public see him shaking Columbus's hand.

When Columbus returned from the KPS Ranch, he found Spain in an uproar over promises he reportedly had made to Isabella about what he would bring back from America after the discovery. It was said that he had promised to give every Spaniard a free Chicago.

Rival explorers baited the public into a rage against Columbus by pointing out how much his Chicago proposal would cost the Spaniards in the street.

To extricate himself, Columbus embarked on a coast-to-coast journey to explain his Chicago policy. While the public became much of a road of two, but he refused to step outside the gates and let the public see him shaking Columbus's hand.

In order to stop him from explaining his policies for a few months, Queen Isabella went into the royal palace for enough money to buy him three new ships. The year was 1495.

Proudly Columbus bought three of the finest ships money could command. They were named the *Carmen*, the *Ventana* and the *Camino Real*.

The yurt, an old form of housing, takes its name from the Mongolian portable pole, felt and hide nomadic shelter.

## A Yurt for Everyone Who Really Wants One

By Sarah Booth Conroy

WASHINGTON (UPI)—From the outside, a yurt looks like a troll's house. The eaves zigzag around the top of the wall. The roof is covered with sod and planted with flowers.

When you come into a yurt through the small, insignificant door, you feel its shelter, its safety. It feels secure for several reasons. There are no windows for your enemy to peer in. The structure is round and not very large, so you can see everywhere at once with the eye's wide-angle lens and know your enemy is not there. The walls slant outward as they go up, so you can lean against them for a long time without being tired.

At the point in time when the walls seem to be too confining, you discover the circle of light between wall and roof, and follow the slanting roof beams to their eyes of glass, of light which opens the yurt to the sky and frees the mind to unlimited space.

"The yurt has spiritual space—height for the mind to fill," said Bruno Lefevre, who builds yurts.

Members of a yurt commune, with the help of several Washington yurt workshops, are building six yurts at Glen Echo, Md., amusement park. When the last square foot of roof is added, the yurts will be used for demonstrations and sales. Four of the yurts are 16 feet in diameter. Two are 22-footers.

The yurt, an old form of shelter, is the newest down-to-earth housing development. The structure steals its tension band or cable, its compression ring and its name from the Mongolian portable pole, felt and hide nomadic shelter. Actually, the principle has long been used in barrels in the West.

The college-age men who are building the yurts at Glen Echo are four of seven men and two women who live with a number of goats and a few other friendly beasts in a yurt commune (they'd rather call it a community) in Franklin, N.H. The goats pasture on the roof.

The yurt commune grew out of a school, built by its students three years ago, between Northfield and Franklin, N.H. William S. Copertwaite, who is responsible for adapting the Mongolian yurt into a permanent house, taught the students how

to build the yurt. When the school was disbanded at the end of the year, two of the students, David Raitt, 19, and Mark Hansen, 20, inherited the yurts.

"Since then, we have gathered about seven people—two girls—who are into working with their hands, who understand about living in the yurts," explained Mr. Raitt, sitting on the side of one of the partly finished structures at Glen Echo.

The commune hires out, from time to time, to build yurts in other places. They recently went to Medford, Mass., west of Jackson, to teach a housing cooperative how to build yurts. They also helped build yurts for another experimental school in Maine.

"We don't just build yurts," Mr. Raitt said. "We always teach other people how to do it, so know-how is passed on. It's folk knowledge."

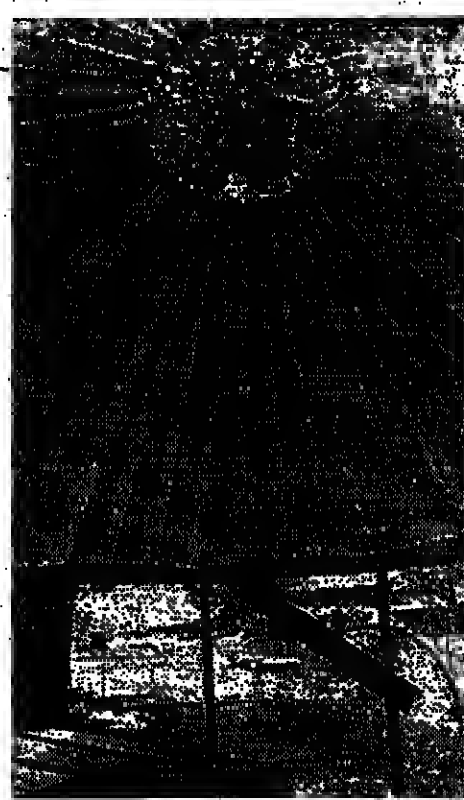
When the commune isn't building yurts, it makes wooden spoons and cooking utensils to sell at fairs. They do other things as well, including working leather, quilting, welding, tree removal and such.

"Our yurts are very simple," said Mr. Raitt. "We don't have plumbing—we use chemical toilets and recycle wastes into compost for fertilizer. We use oil lamps for light. We heat with a wood stove."

A year ago the Department of the Interior planned a huge "Humanisphere" on the Mall, which never came off. They had hoped to have the commune build it to find craftsmen to demonstrate their skills and to find shelters in which they would work. The commune hired Yurt Design, a company owned by Mr. Copertwaite.

After Humanisphere was defeated—the Department of the Interior doesn't explain why—happened to the commune. Mr. Raitt and his crew had prebuilt the six yurts. The parts were stored in Glen Echo for the year, with Mr. Raitt coming down every few weeks to worry about mold.

Finally, after much sitting on people's desks and facing threatening deterioration, Mr. Raitt convinced the Department of the Interior to put the yurts up at Glen Echo. Glen Echo, administered by the



David Raitt measures dome of yurt.

National Capital Parks Service, embarked this summer on an ambitious crafts demonstration project.

The Raitt and Lefevre group, organized now as Synergetic Design International Inc., is currently finishing the structures. "Copertwaite also has filed for patents on the barrel principle of the yurt," said Mr. Raitt.

"Raitt and his crew have rapped with me for hours about how they feel about yurts. They say they don't want to be capitalists and make a lot of money, they just want to build yurts and give them to people and teach people how to build them. They don't want to work every day, but just when they need to support their life-style."

"I guess what I want to do is to see that the kids are not hassled, and to make it possible for them to work the way they want to."

"I would like to have a lot of yurt centers—in Washington, in Maine, all over. I would have several groups of people with Raitt's life-style, so if one would not like to work this week, I could send another. I would like everyone who really wants a yurt to be able to have one."

## PEOPLE: She Makes Waves In the Trevi Fountain

Like a mermaid she majestically glided through the still, spotlit waters of Rome's Trevi fountain. Like an aspring actress she took her clothes off. And unlike Anita Ekberg who played that scene on celluloid long ago—plus clothes—she was arrested. Police said Kamen Kieckhefer, a 29-year-old brunette from Frankfurt, caused pandemonium at the famous fountain Wednesday night when she took her clothes off and "had relations" with four youths who splashed into the fountain after her as the crowd boomed. They arrested her for obscene acts in a public place.

"It was the only way I could get to see Carlo Ponti," she said according to the Roman newspaper *Il Messaggero*. She said she also wanted to meet Marcello Mastroianni and Ponti's wife, Sophia Loren. "No, I'm not on drugs. I don't even drink whiskey," *Il Messaggero* quoted her. "I just drink milk." Miss Kieckhefer arrived in Rome Monday, police said, and wanted to meet big names in the cinema. Her equalizer was ended when two Italian sailors leaved the waters and drove off the youths crowding around Miss Kieckhefer, took her to a cafe and called the police. "I like Italians," she said. (Sorry, no photos.)

Another skinny dip is the one planned by Mayor Geoffrey Debon of Cleckheaton, England. His Honor, 53, has agreed to open a nudist bath in the town and have them by diving into the pool.

The mayor (UPI failed to say if the pool is indoors). A spokesman for the sponsoring British Nudists Federation praised the mayor for his "wonderful gesture." He said the mayor: "I wouldn't find it the least embarrassing. I would rather swim in the nude for these people than open a cinema showing filthy sex films."

Gored matorator Luis Miguel Dominguez said, yesterday in Bayonne, France, that he is recovering fast from the wounds received last Sunday and plans to fight in Arles, France, on Sept. 17 as scheduled. Earlier it was announced that he would cancel the rest of his tour appearances.

A bit of barmy from Blighy. When Cedric Hicks emerges with her new husband from her

wedding Saturday at St. Paul Church in Wokingham, England, her father will release 2,000 butterflies on the church steps, began cultivating the butterfly in a spare room of his home year ago when he learned the conchita is banned at the church.

Another of the risks of royal will be run Saturday by Prince Margaret of the Netherlands. She's going to visit HOLLAND. MICHEIGAN! On hand to welcome her and her husband, Pieter van Vollenhoven, will be Holland residents in "traditional costumes, the costumed Klompe Dancers in wooden shoes, the Dutch Boys Choir, and a parade. The occasion is the 125th anniversary of the city which was founded by Dutch immigrants.

President Nixon's son-in-law L.A. (i.e.) David Eisenhower is claiming to a six-month Mediterranean area tour of duty about the guided missile cruiser USS Albany. His wife Julie has returned to Washington from the Atlantic Beach, Florida, home take up residence in the White House while her husband is at sea. She will be doing some election campaigning, the White House reported.

Mayor William Schaefer of Baltimore, Maryland, had a wristwatch snatched while driving home with his arm out the window. A police spokesman said the watch was snatched on foot but could not catch him.

A 21-year-old Swiss brunette, textile designer, Claire Franzen-Denbender, is this year's Rose of Tralee. She won the title and \$1,000 Tuesday night in Tralee, Ireland, beating out 30 other entrants in the international beauty contest.

Spanish Rail Link Open After 51 Years MADRID, Sept. 7 (UPI). Spain's head of state, Gen. Francisco Franco, yesterday inaugurated a 330-kilometer stretch of railway line that it has taken 51 years to build, from Ferrol Gijon, begun in 1921.

The track passes through 110 tunnels and over 27 viaducts. Work on the line has been interrupted except for the three-year period of the Civil War.

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